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Preface

The 2010 Draft Clean Communities Plan (CCP, formerly the Air Toxics Control Plan) is the result of a collaborative effort by SCAQMD staff with input from community representatives, business representatives, local government officials, and partnering government agencies. The Draft CCP builds from the existing traditional regulatory approaches and incorporates new implementation approaches to address cumulative air toxics exposure in communities and neighborhoods throughout the South Coast Air Quality Management District (District).

The 2010 Draft CCP utilizes a variety of implementation approaches and tools to address exposure to air toxics at the community level and develop solutions. The Draft CCP is an "action" plan which identifies activities for the public, community representatives, agencies, elected officials, and the regulated industries to help identify air quality issues in their neighborhoods and work together to develop solutions. This is the first public draft of the CCP. The SCAQMD staff is interested in your thoughts on the Draft CCP. Comments and/or questions regarding this draft document may be directed to 2010CCP@AQMD.gov. The 2010 Draft CCP is expected to be presented for approval by the SCAQMD's Governing Board in the later part of 2010.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Introduction ES-1
Document Format ES-3

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND
Introduction 1-1
2000 Air Toxics Control Plan (ATCP) 1-1
2003 Cumulative Impact Reduction Strategies 1-2
2004 Addendum to the ATCP 1-2
Federal Toxics Regulatory Programs 1-2
State Air Toxics Regulatory Program 1-3
AQMD's Toxics Regulatory Program 1-4
Other AQMD Programs to Address Toxics 1-5

CHAPTER 2: PROGRESS TO DATE
Regulatory Process 2-1
Current Basin Average Cancer Risk 2-5
Future Toxic Emission Projections 2-7
Modeled Basin Average Cancer Risk 2-8
Need for the Draft CCP 2-10

CHAPTER 3: CCP MEASURES
Introduction 3-1
Measures 3-1
Community-01 3-7
Community Exposure Reduction Plan
Community-02 3-13
Community Guidance for Reducing Air Toxic Exposure
Community-03 3-14
Greening Communities through Accelerated Toxic Emission Reduction Projects for Existing Sources

Participation-01 3-17
Clean Communities Pledge
Participation-02 3-19
Clean Schools Pledge
Participation-03 3-21
Enhanced AQMD Community Meetings

Outreach-01 3-23
Clean Air Toolbox for Local Governments, Communities, and Schools
Outreach-02 3-25
Community Dialogue
Outreach-03 3-27
"Playing it Safe" Campaign
Outreach-04 3-29
Cleaner Choices to Reduce School Children's Exposure to Toxics
Outreach-05 3-31
Advocating Toxic Free Choices

Agency-01 3-33
Promoting Better Land Use Decisions
Agency-02 3-37
Multi-Agency Coordinated Response

Compliance-01 3-40
Enhancements to AQMD's Compliance Program
Compliance-02 3-42
Increased Public Awareness and Participation to Enhance Compliance

Stationary-01 3-45
Lead Emissions
Stationary-02 3-47
Lead Paint for Pre-1978 Structures
Stationary-03 3-49
Identifying New Sources

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Stationary-04 3-50
Alternative Assessment for Use of Acutely Hazardous Materials
Stationary-05 3-52
Indirect Sources (Diesel PM)

Nuisance-01 3-55
Nuisance Rule
Nuisance-02 3-57
Source Specific Nuisance Rules

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION
Implementation Approach and Schedule 4-1

APPENDICES
Appendix A A-1
Key Federal, State, and Local Toxic Air Regulations
Appendix B B-1
Updated Air Toxic Emissions Inventory
Appendix C C-1
AQMD Public Nuisance Investigation Policies & Procedures
Appendix D D-1
Response to Comments

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 2: PROGRESS TO DATE
Table 2-1 2-1
Top Six MATES II Contributors to Cancer Risk
Table 2-2 2-4
AQMD Air Toxics Control Regulations - Stationary Sources
Table 2-3 2-6
2005 Risk from Simulated Individual Toxic Air Contaminants

CHAPTER 3: CCP MEASURES
Table 3-1 3-2
Summary of CCP Measures

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
Table 4-1 4-1
CCP Measures Implementation Schedule

APPENDIX A: KEY FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TOXIC AIR REGULATIONS
Table A-1 A-1
Examples of the AQMD Air Toxics Control Program
Table A-2 A-2
Examples of Recently Adopted Key ATCMs
Table A-3 A-3
Examples of Recently Adopted Key NESHAPs

APPENDIX B: UPDATED AIR TOXIC EMISSIONS INVENTORY
Table B-1 B-1
1998 Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin
Table B-2 B-13
2005 Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin
Table B-3 B-25
2014 Baseline Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

Table B-4 B-37
2014 Controlled Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

Table B-5 B-49
2020 Baseline Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

Table B-6 B-61
2020 Controlled Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

Table B-7 B-73
2023 Baseline Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

Table B-8 B-85
2023 Controlled Emissions (lbs/day) by Major Source Category for the South Coast Air Basin

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

Figure 1-1 1-1
Development Timeline of AQMD's Air Toxics Program

Figure 1-2 1-4
AQMD's Existing Regulatory Program

Figure 1-3 1-5
AQMD's Source-Specific Toxics Rules

CHAPTER 2: PROGRESS TO DATE

Figure 2-1 2-1
Implementation Timeline of Diesel PM Emission Reduction Regulatory Programs

Figure 2-2 2-5
MATES III Modeled Risk from All Sources

Figure 2-3 2-7
Toxicity Weighted Emission Reductions from 1998 to 2023

Figure 2-4 2-8
2005 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk

Figure 2-5 2-8
2014 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk

Figure 2-6 2-8
2023 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk

Figure 2-7 2-9
Modeled Basin Average Cancer Risk

Figure 2-8 2-9
1998 MATES III Model Estimated Basin Cancer Risk

Figure 2-9 2-9
2005 MATES III Model Estimated Basin Cancer Risk

Figure 2-10 2-10
2023 MATES III Model Estimated Basin Cancer Risk

CHAPTER 3: CCP MEASURES

Figure 3-1 3-2
Clean Communities Plan Structure and Measures

Figure 3-2 3-33
Relative Cancer Risk from Freeway as a Function Of Downwind Distance

Executive Summary

Introduction

The 2010 Draft Clean Communities Plan (CCP) is a planning document that outlines the overall control strategy for the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (AQMD's) air toxics control program. The plan is the continuing effort and update to both the Air Toxics Control Plan (ATCP) developed in 2000 and the subsequent Addendum in 2004. The 2010 Draft CCP is comprised of traditional source-specific control measures and measures to address cumulative toxic impacts that affect neighborhoods and communities within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (District).

Public Process

A CCP working group was formed in the second half of 2008 in order to ensure that public input and comments were considered in the early development of the new measures. Members included representatives from communities, environmentalists, industry, the AQMD, and other government agencies. On April 2, 2010 the AQMD staff released the first draft of the CCP for public review. The AQMD staff will be reconvening the CCP working group to further discuss and receive additional input on the Draft CCP. The Draft CCP is expected to be presented to the Governing Board for approval in the later part of 2010.

Regulatory Progress

Significant progress has been made in reducing toxic air contaminant exposure in the District due to rules, regulations and programs. The AQMD's air toxics regulatory program regulates over 10,000 sources in the region such as, but not limited to, hexavalent chromium plating and finishing, hexavalent chromium spraying operations, percholoroethylene dry cleaners, benzene emissions from gasoline dispensing, and diesel-fueled stationary engines. In addition, the AQMD's regulatory program requires that every new and modified permitted source meet specific toxic requirements ensuring that these sources meet stringent air toxics requirements. Over the past decade there have been a number of local, state, and federal regulations addressing diesel particulate emissions from idling trucks and school buses, fleet rules, locomotives, cargo handling equipment, heavy duty trucks, and transport refrigeration units to name a few.

Current District Average Cancer Risk

AQMD source-specific rules have markedly reduced exposure to toxic air contaminants. The results of MATES II and MATES III air quality monitoring have shown some regional reductions in exposure to key toxic air contaminants (TACs) and reduced cancer risk throughout the District. During the MATES III study period, the overall regional population weighted cancer risk from air toxics was approximately 853 in a million as compared to 931 in a million in MATES II. The greatest contributor to cancer risk in both MATES II and III is diesel exhaust. In MATES III diesel exhaust accounts for 83% of the total cancer risk. MATES III is based on 2005 emissions inventory data and 2004-2006 monitoring data.

Many of the recently adopted diesel rules and regulations have implementation dates after 2005 and will not be fully implemented until 2010 and beyond. As a result, the reductions from diesel regulations are not realized in MATES III. Exposure reductions from implementation of current diesel regulations with future effective dates will occur as rules are fully implemented.

Future Population District Average Cancer Risk

The AQMD staff used projected toxic emissions estimates based on adopted rules and regulations with future effective compliance dates and short-term measures from the 2007 AQMP. Based on these emissions projections, continued implementation of existing rules and regulations, and 2007 AQMP/SIP short-term measures, a 75 percent reduction in overall regional risk is expected by 2023. Regionally, the 2023 population weighted cancer risk is expected to be approximately 210 in a million. Although many areas will have substantial reductions, the residual or remaining risk in some communities will be well above 200 in a million and of concern. Risk levels in between 2010 and 2023 are, as expected, much higher.

Limitations of Data Results

Because MATES III is based on regional modeling and shows average risk over a fairly large area, some neighborhoods and communities with elevated risk may not be identified. In addition, areas may show elevated health risk that is due to pollution transport from nearby areas. However, impacts from toxic emissions are generally localized and most heavily affect nearby receptors. Therefore, the 2010 Draft CCP will go beyond the MATES III findings and take a closer look at toxic exposure at the community level.

Need for Clean Communities Plan

AQMD rules, along with state and federal rules and regulations establish the foundation of the AQMD's air toxics regulatory program. These rules and regulations reduce air toxics from thousands of sources throughout the District. However, even with an existing broad-based air toxics regulatory program, there are areas throughout the District where there are clusters of toxic emitting sources that, when combined together, can have substantial cumulative effects on neighborhoods. In addition, although the results of MATES II and MATES III have shown regional reductions in exposure to key TACs and reduced cancer risk throughout the District, future projections of MATES III show unacceptable cancer risk levels regionally. Local health risks in some communities are expected to be even more concentrated and elevated. Therefore, in addition to the traditional District-wide approach to air toxic programs, the CCP will include measures to address localized effects and cumulative impacts in communities and neighborhoods.

Clean Communities Plan Approach

The 2010 Draft CCP builds upon the 2000 ATCP and 2004 Addendum to the ATCP. The Draft CCP will continue to utilize traditional source-specific rules to address air toxics, but put greater emphasis on cumulative effects and neighborhood and community air-related issues.

The solution for cumulative air quality impacts is multi-faceted. The complexity is that the issues and solutions are community-specific. The draft CCP utilizes a variety of implementation approaches and tools to address exposure to air toxics at the community level and develop solutions. Over the past several years, AQMD has realized the need for further action at the community level and has worked with highly impacted communities through Town Hall meetings, public

outreach, and its compliance program. The CCP is designed as an "action" plan that calls for action by the public, community representatives, agencies, elected officials, and the regulated industries to help identify air quality issues in their neighborhoods and work together to develop solutions.

The Draft CCP includes a pilot measure that will work with two communities to develop a Community Exposure Reduction Plan (CERP) that is tailored to the issues within those specific communities. Lessons learned from the CERP development will be formulated into a guidance document for other communities to follow. To address cumulative impacts throughout the District, the Draft CCP provides a variety of implementation approaches to address existing high emitting toxic sources, encourage informed land use decisions for future projects, education and outreach programs for the public and agencies, and enhanced compliance programs.

Document Format

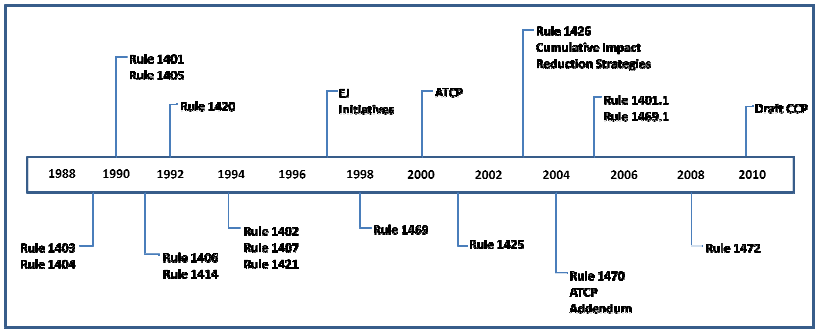
Chapter 1 of this document provides background information on toxic air contaminants (TACs) and summarizes federal, state, and local regulatory efforts to reduce air toxics exposure, including the 2000 Air Toxic Control Plan and its 2004 Addendum. Chapter 2 describes the progress made in reducing exposure to TACs in the District. A discussion on AQMD's Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Studies (MATES) has been included with key findings relating to regional risk posed by various TACs within the District. Also included are historical, current, and projected air toxic levels, based on data and analyses of AQMD toxic inventories, AQMP and ATCP-related emission reductions, and risk models. Chapter 3 describes the measures and implementation approaches for the CCP and how they are integrated. It also details the specific measures of the draft CCP. Chapter 4 includes the implementation schedule for each of the measure presented in Chapter 3.

Chapter 1: Background

Introduction

The AQMD's air toxics program began in 1990 with the adoption of Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants. In 1994 Rule 1402 - Control of Toxic Air Contaminants from Existing Sources which incorporates the state AB2588 Toxics "Hot Spots" Program was adopted. Over the past two decades, much of the focus has been on regulating individual source categories that emit a specific toxic air contaminant. The AQMD's air toxics program currently has 15 source-specific rules that target toxic emission reductions. In addition, criteria pollutant source-specific rules such as some coating and solvent rules also achieve concurrent air toxics emission reductions. Figure 1-1 shows the development of AQMD's air toxics program.

Figure 1-1
Development Timeline of AQMD's Air Toxics Program



Over the past decade, the AQMD's Air Toxics Control Plan and Cumulative Impact Reduction Strategies have been strong influences in the AQMD's air toxics regulatory program as they provided the structure for the AQMD's current air toxics program. The following provides an overview of these two plans and the AQMD's regulatory program.

2000 Air Toxics Control Plan (ATCP)

In March 2000, the AQMD's Governing Board approved the Air Toxics Control Plan (ATCP) which was the first comprehensive plan in the nation to guide future toxic rulemaking and programs. The ATCP was developed to lay out the AQMD's air toxics control program which built upon existing federal, state, and local toxic control programs as well as co-benefits from implementation of SIP measures. The concept for the plan was an outgrowth of the Environmental Justice principles and the Environmental Justice Initiatives adopted by the Governing Board in October 1997. Monitoring studies and air toxics regulations that were created from these initiatives emphasized the need for a more systematic approach to reducing toxic air contaminants. The intent of the plan was to reduce exposure to air toxics in an equitable and cost-effective manner that promotes clean, healthful air in the District. The plan proposed control strategies to reduce toxic air contaminants in the District implemented between years 2000 and 2010 through cooperative efforts of the AQMD, local governments, CARB and US-EPA.

2003 Cumulative Impact Reduction Strategies

The AQMD's Governing Board approved a cumulative impacts reduction strategy in September 2003. The resulting 25 cumulative impacts strategies were a key element of the 2004 Addendum to the ATCP. The strategies included rules, policies, funding, education, and cooperation with other agencies. Some of the key AQMD accomplishments related to the cumulative impacts reduction strategies were:

- Rule 1401.1 which set more stringent health risk requirement for new and relocated facilities near schools
- Rule 1470 which established diesel PM emission limits and other requirements for diesel-fueled engines
- Rule 1469.1 which regulated chrome spraying operations
- Rule 410 which addresses odors from transfer stations and material recovery facilities
- Intergovernmental Review comment letters for CEQA documents
- AQMD's land use guidance document
- Additional protection in toxics rules for sensitive receptors, such as more stringent requirements for chrome plating operations and diesel engines located near schools

2004 Addendum to the ATCP

The Addendum to the ATCP (Addendum) was published by the AQMD in 2004 and served as a status report regarding implementation of the various mobile and stationary source strategies in the 2000 ATCP and introduced new measures to further address air toxics. The main elements of the Addendum were to:

- address the progress made in implementation of the 2000 ATCP control strategies;
- provide a historical perspective of air toxic emissions and current air toxic levels;
- incorporate the Cumulative Impact Reduction Strategies approved by the Board in 2003 and additional measures identified in the 2003 AQMP;
- project future air toxic levels to the extent feasible; and
- summarize future efforts to develop the next ATCP.

Significant progress has been made in implementing most of the AQMD strategies from the 2000 ATCP and the 2004 Addendum. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has also made notable progress in mobile source measures via its Diesel Risk Reduction Plan, especially for goods movement-related sources, while the US-EPA continues to implement their air toxic programs applicable to stationary sources as discussed below.

Federal Toxics Regulatory Programs

Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), US-EPA is required to regulate sources that emit one or more of the 187 federally listed hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). In order to implement the CAA, approximately 100 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) have been promulgated by US-EPA for major sources (sources emitting greater than 10 tons per year of a single HAP or greater than 25 tons per year of multiple HAPs). The AQMD can either directly implement NESHAPs or adopt rules that contain requirements at least as stringent as the NESHAP requirements. However, since NESHAPs often apply to sources in the District that are controlled, many of the sources that would have been subject to federal requirements already comply or are exempt.

In addition to the major source NESHAPs, US-EPA has also controlled TACs from urban areas by developing Area Source NESHAPs under their Urban Air Toxics Strategy. US-EPA defines an area source as a source that emits less than 10 tons annually of any single hazardous air pollutant or less than 25 tons annually of a combination of hazardous air pollutants. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the US-EPA to identify a list of at least 30 air toxics that pose the greatest potential health threat in urban areas. US-EPA is further required to identify and establish a list of area source categories that represent 90 percent of the emissions of the 30 urban air toxics associated with area sources, for which Area Source NESHAPs are to be developed under the CAA. US-EPA has identified a total of 70 area source categories with regulations promulgated for more than 30 categories so far. Appendix A lists key NESHAPs recently adopted or amended by US-EPA.

The federal toxics program recognizes diesel engine exhaust as a health hazard, however, diesel particulate matter itself is not one of their listed toxic air contaminants. Rather, each toxic compound in the speciated list of compounds in exhaust is considered separately. Although there are no specific NESHAP regulations for diesel PM, diesel particulate emission reductions are realized through federal regulations including diesel fuel standards and emission standards for stationary, marine, and locomotive engines; and idling controls for locomotives.

State Air Toxics Regulatory Program

The California air toxics program was based on the CAA and the original federal list of hazardous air pollutants. The state program was established in 1983 under the Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 1807, Tanner. Under the state program, toxic air contaminants are identified through a two-step process of risk identification and risk management. This two-step process was designed to protect residents from the health effects of toxic substances in the air.

A substance is considered toxic if it has the potential to cause adverse health effects in humans. A toxic substance released to the air is considered a toxic air contaminant (TAC) or "air toxic." Currently, 189 chemicals and their compounds have been identified as TACs by the State of California (17 CCR Sections 93000 and 93001).

As part of its risk management efforts, CARB has passed state Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) to address air toxics from mobile and stationary sources. Some key ATCMs for stationary sources include reductions of benzene emissions from service stations, hexavalent chromium emissions from chrome plating, perchloroethylene emissions from dry cleaning, ethylene oxide emissions from sterilizers, and multiple air toxics from the automotive painting and repair industries.

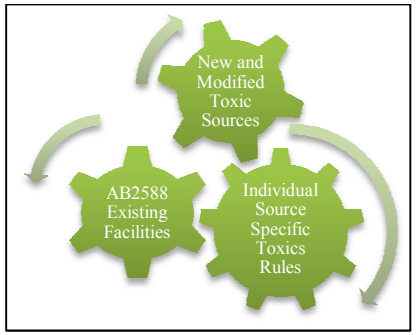
Many of CARB's recent ATCMs are part of the CARB Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-Fueled Engines and Vehicles (DRRP) which was adopted in September 2000 (http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/documents/rrpapp.htm) with the goal of reducing diesel particulate matter emissions from compression ignition engines and associated health risk by 75 percent by 2010 and 85 percent by 2020. The DRRP includes strategies to reduce emissions from new and existing engines through the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, add-on controls, and engine replacement. In addition to stationary source

engines, the plan addresses diesel PM emissions from mobile sources such as trucks, buses, construction equipment, locomotives, and ships. Appendix A lists key ATCMs recently adopted or amended by CARB.

AQMD's Toxics Regulatory Program

The AQMD's current toxics regulatory program is composed of three major components: rules that address new and modified toxic sources, AB2588 facilities (existing toxic sources), and source-specific toxic rules which can be an equipment or industry category. Figure 1-2 provides an overview of these three components of the AQMD's toxics regulatory program.

Figure 1-2: AQMD's Existing Regulatory Program



New and Modified Toxic Emitting Sources

The AQMD has two rules addressing new and modified sources. Rule 1401 sets health risk thresholds for air toxic emissions from new, modified, and relocated sources. The rule lists nearly 300 TACs that are evaluated during the AQMD's permitting process for new, modified or relocated sources. Over the past decade, more than 80 compounds have been added or had risk values amended. The addition of diesel particulate matter from diesel-fueled internal combustion engines as a TAC in March 2008 was the most significant of recent amendments to the rule.

Rule 1401.1 sets risk thresholds for new and relocated facilities near schools. The requirements are more stringent than those for other air toxics rules in order to provide additional protection to school children.

Existing Toxic Emitting Facilities (AB2588)

Rule 1402 sets health risk thresholds for existing facilities. Depending upon facility-wide air toxic emissions, the program requires emissions inventories, health risk assessments (HRAs), public notices, public meetings, and/or risk reduction. The AB2588 Toxics "Hot Spots" Program is implemented through Rule 1402. There are currently about 600 facilities in the AQMD's AB2588 program. Since 1992 when the state Health and Safety Code incorporated a risk reduction requirement in the program, the AQMD has reviewed and approved over 300 HRAs, 44 facilities were required to do a public notice, and 21 facilities were subject to risk reduction. Currently, over 96 percent of the facilities in the program have cancer risks below ten in a million and over 98 percent have acute and chronic hazard indices of less than one.

Source-Specific Rules and Regulations

The 2000 Air Toxics Control Plan and 2003 Cumulative Impacts Strategies were two documents that influenced the AQMD's rulemaking efforts over the past decade. Source-specific rules address either a source or industry category.

Under the AQMD's toxic regulatory program there are 15 source-specific rules that target toxic emission reductions that regulate over 10,000 sources such as metal finishing, spraying

operations, dry cleaners, film cleaning, gasoline dispensing, and diesel-fueled stationary engines to name a few. In addition, other source-specific rules targeting criteria pollutant reductions also reduce toxic emissions, such as Rule 461 which reduces benzene emissions from gasoline dispensing and Rule 1124 which reduces perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and methylene chloride emissions from aerospace operations. Figure 1-3 provides a summary of the source-specific rule and targeted toxic air contaminant.

Figure 1-3
AQMD's Source-Specific Toxics Rules

In addition to the AQMD's stationary source-specific rules, the AQMD's toxics regulatory program includes a series of rules to address diesel emissions from certain types of mobile source fleets in the District.

Other AQMD Programs to Address Toxics

Exposure to air toxics emissions is also addressed through other AQMD programs such as environmental justice, projects that undergo California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, AB2766 subvention funding projects, and Carl Moyer. These programs are summarized below.

AQMD's CEQA IGR Program

The AQMD staff, through its Intergovernmental Review (IGR) provides comments to lead agencies on air quality analyses and mitigation measures in CEQA documents. The following are some key programs and tools that have been developed more recently to strengthen air quality analyses, specifically as they relate to exposure of mobile source air toxics:

- AQMD's Mobile Source Committee approved the "Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Emissions" (August 2002). This document provides guidance for analyzing cancer risks from diesel particulate matter from truck idling and movement (e.g., truck stops, warehouse and distribution centers, or transit centers), ship hotelling at ports, and train idling.
- Cal-EPA and CARB's "Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective" (April 2005), provides recommended siting distances for incompatible land uses.
- Western Riverside Council of Governments Air Quality Task Force developed a policy document titled, "Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse/Distribution Facilities" (September 2005). This document provides guidance to local government on preventive measures to reduce neighborhood exposure to toxic air contaminants from warehousing facilities.

Environmental Justice (EJ)

Environmental justice has long been a focus of the AQMD. In 1990, the AQMD formed an Ethnic Community Advisory Group that was recently restructured as the Environmental Justice Advisory Group (EJAG). EJAG's mission is to advise and assist AQMD in protecting and improving public health in AQMD's most impacted communities through the reduction and prevention of air pollution.

In 1997 the Governing Board adopted four guiding principles and ten initiatives (http://www.aqmd.gov/ej/history.htm) to ensure environmental equity. In 1997 the Governing Board expanded the initiatives to include the "Children's Air Quality Agenda" focusing on the disproportionate impacts of poor air quality on children. Some key initiatives that have been implemented were the MATES II and MATES III studies; the Clean Fleet Rules, the Cumulative Impacts strategies; funding for lower emitting technologies under the Carl Moyer Program; the Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning; a guidance document on Air Quality Issues in School Site Selection; and the 2000 Air Toxics Control Plan and its 2004 Addendum. Key initiatives focusing on communities and residents include the Clean Air Congress; the Clean School Bus Program; Asthma and Air Quality Consortium; Brain and Lung Tumor and Air Pollution Foundation; air quality presentations to schools and community and civic groups; and Town Hall meetings.

Technological and scientific projects and programs have been a large part of the AQMD's EJ program since its inception. Over time, the EJ program's focus on public education, outreach, and opportunities for public participation have greatly increased. Public education materials and other resources for the public are available on the AQMD's website (www.AQMD.gov) and examples of ways the public can get involved can be found at http://www.aqmd.gov/ej/getting_involved.htm.

AB 2766 Subvention Funds

AB2766 subvention funds, money collected by the state as part of vehicle registration and passed through to the AQMD, is used to fund projects of local cities that reduce motor vehicle air pollutants. The Clean Fuels Program, funded by a surcharge on motor vehicle registrations in the AQMD, reduces TAC emissions through co-funding projects to develop and demonstrate low-emission clean fuels and advanced technologies, and to promote commercialization and deployment of promising or proven technologies in Southern California.

Carl Moyer Program

Another program that targets diesel emission reductions is the Carl Moyer program which provides grants for projects that achieve early or extra emission reductions beyond what is required by regulations. Examples of eligible projects include cleaner on-road, off-road, marine, locomotive, and stationary agricultural pump engines. Other endeavors of the AQMD's Technology Advancement Office help to reduce diesel PM emissions through co-funding research and demonstration projects of clean technologies, such as low-emitting locomotives.

Chapter 2: Progress to Date and Future Projections

Regulatory Progress

Results of the Multiple Air Toxics Studies (MATES) have helped to guide the AQMD's air toxics regulatory program. The 2000 ATCP identified a list of ten toxic air contaminants (toxic air contaminants) based on the results of the second Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES II) conducted in 1998 and 1999 that were primarily responsible for cancer risk in the AQMD. Of this list of ten, six TACs contributed to over 90 percent of the average risk in the District. These six TACs and their contribution to risk, based on the MATES II study, are as follows:

Table 2-1
Top Six MATES II Contributors to Cancer Risk

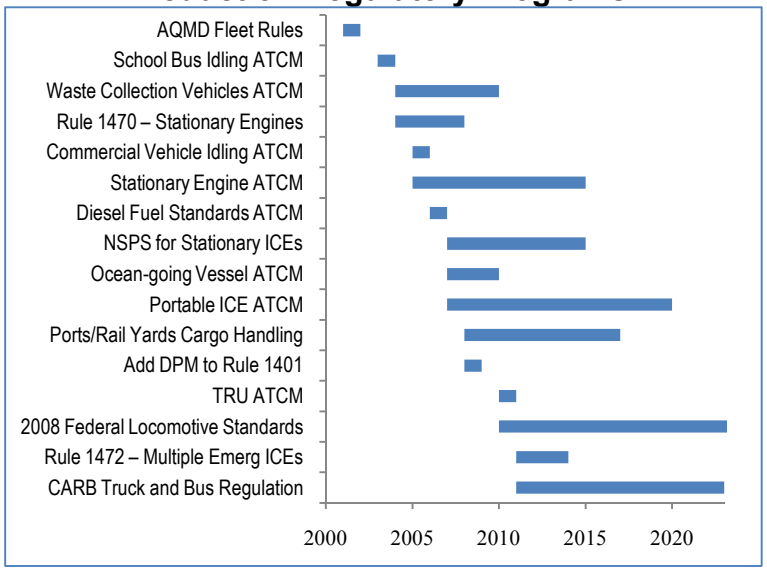
Toxic Air Contaminant	Risk Contribution (%)
Diesel particulate	72.0
1,3-butadiene	8.4
Benzene	6.5
Formaldehyde	2.0
Hexavalent chromium	1.8
Perchloroethylene	0.8

The above toxic air contaminants were the focus of many of the measures in the 2000 ATCP. The AQMD and CARB have aggressively adopted and amended regulations to reduce these TACs. The following provides an overview of the progress in adopting regulatory and other programs to address these six TACs over the past 10 years.

Diesel Particulate Matter

Significant regulatory progress has been made to reduce diesel particulate from stationary and mobile sources. Figure 2-1 provides a summary of regulatory programs that have been adopted since the 2000 ATCP to address diesel particulate emissions. Figure 2-1 shows the implementation start date and when the rule or regulation is at full implementation. Most rules and regulations have an initial implementation date after 2005 and will not be fully implemented until 2010 and beyond.

Figure 2-1
Implementation Timeline of Diesel PM Emission Reduction Regulatory Programs



The following summarizes key AQMD, state, and federal diesel regulatory programs that have been adopted over the last decade.

AQMD's Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines
In April 2004 the AQMD's Governing Board adopted Rule 1470 which affects approximately 4,900 facilities with diesel-fueled engines and implements the state ATCM for stationary diesel-fueled engines. Rule 1470 establishes requirements for new and existing stationary diesel-fueled engines. Implementation of Rule 1470 is expected to reduce diesel PM emissions by 73 tons per year or more by 2020.

In March 2008 diesel PM from internal combustion engines was added to the list of TACs for Rules 1401 and 1402. At the same time, Rule 1472 was adopted to address facilities with multiple emergency diesel engines. In addition to these toxics rules, Rule 1110.2, which sets NOx, VOC, and CO emission limits for gaseous- and liquid-fueled engines, was amended in 2008. Implementation of amended Rule 1110.2 essentially eliminates use of new stationary prime diesel engines due to the stringency of NOx emission limits.

AQMD's Clean Fleet Rules
AQMD's Clean Fleet Program has reduced diesel PM emissions from mobile sources through rules for street sweepers, public fleet vehicles, buses, refuse vehicles, school buses, and airport ground access vehicles. The fleet rules result in reductions of diesel PM emissions by requiring replacement of fleet vehicles with alternative-fueled vehicles.

CARB's Diesel Risk Reduction Plan
CARB's DRRP proposed the development of new emissions standards for new stationary and mobile diesel-fueled engines, retrofit requirements for in-use engines, and requirements for ultra low-sulfur content diesel fuel needed by the advanced diesel PM emission controls. Emission standards for new diesel-fueled engines take a phased-in approach to allow time for development of engine technology. Ultra low-sulfur fuel requirements were effective in 2006, allowing adequate time for fuel reformulation and for refineries to re-tool and produce the fuel in sufficient quantities. Add-on controls for existing engines require the use of ultra-low sulfur fuel, so implementation dates for these requirements were developed based on the availability of the fuel. In addition, the process for developing each new air toxics regulation is lengthy in order to ensure that requirements are feasible and cost effective and to allow full public participation.

Many ATCMs for diesel-fueled engines have been adopted by CARB as a result of the Diesel Risk Reduction Plan. Diesel PM emissions sources addressed by ATCMs so far include:

- Stationary Engines
- Portable Engines
- School Bus Idling
- Solid Waste Collection Vehicles
- Transport Refrigeration Units
- Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling
- Mobile Cargo Handling Equipment at Ports and Intermodal Rail Yards
- Ocean-going Vessels within California Waters

US-EPA's Diesel Emission Reductions
Over the past 10 years, US-EPA has addressed diesel emissions through several regulations and programs. In addition to diesel fuel standards, US-EPA sets emission standards for on-road diesel fueled engines used in trucks and buses. US-EPA also

promulgated emission standards for stationary diesel engines, including PM standards, in July 2006 (Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines). More stringent NOx and PM emission standards for locomotives and marine engines were adopted in May 2008 (Control of Emissions of Air Pollution from Locomotive Engines and Marine Compression-Ignition Engines Less Than 30 Liters per Cylinder).

Summary of Regulatory Progress of AQMD Source – Specific Rules for Key TACs

Table 2-2 summarizes source-specific toxic rules that have been adopted or amended over the past 10 years, the number of affected sources, and emission reductions, if quantified. The AQMD's air toxics regulatory program is as or more stringent than state and federal air toxics programs. As such, many of the AQMD's rules incorporate requirements from state ATCMs and federal NESHAPs.

Hexavalent Chromium

Other key accomplishments have been with amendments to Rule 1469 which affects 130 chromium plating and chromic acid anodizing facilities. The 2003 amendments to Rule 1469 reduced hexavalent chromium emissions by 48 pounds per year. Rule 1469.1, a new rule for hexavalent chrome spraying operations, applies to 70 facilities and will reduce hexavalent chrome emissions by an estimated 85 percent.

Percholoroethylene from Dry Cleaning and Film Cleaning

In December 2002, the AQMD's Governing Board amended Rule 1421 which reduced perchloroethylene emissions from dry cleaners. Implementation of this rule affects approximately 2,100 dry cleaners throughout the District and is expected to result in approximately 850 tons of perchloroethylene emissions reduced by 2021. In addition, Rule 1425, adopted in 2001, affects 37 motion picture film cleaning facilities and reduced perchloroethylene emissions by 39.5 tons per year from film cleaning operations.

Benzene from Gasoline Dispensing and Reformulated Gasoline

Amendments to Rule 461 which require vapor recovery devices on gasoline dispensing nozzles are expected to reduce benzene emissions by about 35.9 tons per year affecting over 5,500 facilities. Benzene emissions are primarily from mobile sources and have been reduced by reformulated gasoline and vehicle turnover.

1,3-Butadiene and Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde and 1,3-butadiene emissions are products of fuel combustion. They are primarily attributable to mobile sources. CARB reformulated gasoline requirements and mobile source regulations addressed these TACs. Vehicle turnover has also reduced these TACs.

Other TACs

Source-specific rules for criteria pollutant reductions have also reduced air toxic emissions by eliminating their use in coatings and solvents. For example, a 2001 amendment to Rule 1124 which affects 237 aerospace facilities decreased emissions of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and hexavalent chromium. Rules 1168 and 1171 also prohibit the use of methylene chloride and additionally prohibit the use of trichloroethylene in adhesive and sealant operations, and perchloroethylene in adhesive, sealant, and solvent cleaning operations. Rule 1426, a rule for metal finishing, reduces

emissions of nickel and other toxic metals through improved housekeeping and recordkeeping requirements.

Table 2-2 – AQMD Air Toxics Control Regulations – Stationary Sources

Rule	Topic	Key Adoption / Amendment Dates	TAC	Affected Facilities	Estimated Reductions
1421	Dry Cleaning Operations*	12/6/2002 (amended)	Perchloroethylene	2100	849 tons total by 2021
1425	Motion Picture Film Labs	3/16/2001 (adopted)	Perchloroethylene	55	39.5 tons/yr (including NESHAP reductions)
1426	Metal Finishing	5/2/2003 (adopted)	Nickel, Cadmium, Lead, Copper, Chromic Acid	268	Not quantified
1469	Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chrome Plating Operations**	5/2/2003 (amended) 12/5/2008 (amended)	Hexavalent Chromium Hexavalent Chromium	~130	48 lbs/yr 0.87 lbs/yr
1469.1	Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Spraying Operations	3/4/2005 (adopted)	Hexavalent Chromium	70	Baseline reduction of 85% (total emissions not quantified)
1470	Stationary Diesel-Fueled Engines***	4/2/2004 (adopted)	Diesel PM	4900	73 tons/yr or more by 2020
1472	Multiple Stationary Emergency Standby Diesel-Fueled IC Engines	3/7/2008 (adopted)	Diesel PM	~150	Not quantified
461	Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing	4/21/2000 (amended) 6/3/2005 (amended)	Benzene	~5500	35.9 tons/yr (benzene) 0.007 ton/yr (benzene)
1122	Degreasing Operations	5/9/2009 (amended)	Perchloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Trichloroethylene Methylene Chloride	251	295.7 tons/yr
1124	Aerospace Operations	9/21/2001 (amended)	Perchloroethylene Hexavalent Chromium Trichloroethylene Methylene Chloride	237	Facility's toxicity-weighted VOC and particulate emissions by 90 and 99 percent when Rule 1402 levels are exceeded
1156	Cement Manufacturing Facilities	3/6/2009 (amended)	Hexavalent Chromium	2	32 lbs/yr of total PM (hexavalent chromium not quantified)

*Implements ATCM for Emissions of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems, and the NESHAPS for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities
**Implements Hexavalent ATCM for Decorative and Hard Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Facilities
***Implements ATCM for Stationary Compression Ignition Engine

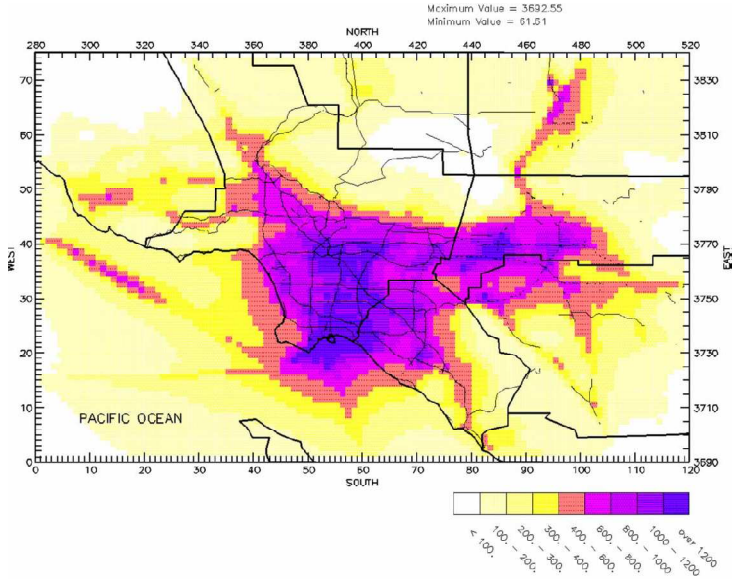
Current District Average Cancer Risk

In March 2006, the AQMD staff completed the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study III (MATES III)[1], a two-year toxic air contaminant monitoring and evaluation study conducted in the District. During the MATES III study period, the overall District cancer risk from air toxics based on the fixed monitoring site data was approximately 1,200 per million as compared to 1,400 per million in MATES II. The overall District population weighted cancer risk from air toxics was approximately 853 in a million as compared to 931 in a million in MATES II. The greatest contributor to cancer risk was diesel exhaust, accounting for an estimated 83 percent of the total.

MATES III is based on 2005 emissions inventory data and 2004-2006 monitoring data. Many of the recently adopted diesel rules and regulations have implementation dates after 2005 and will not be fully implemented until 2010 and beyond. As a result, the reductions from diesel regulations are not realized in MATES III. Exposure reductions from implementation of current diesel regulations with future effective dates will occur as rules are fully implemented.

Modeling analysis shows the highest cancer risks from air toxics surrounds the port areas, with the highest grid cell risk of about 3,700 in a million. Following the ports, the next highest risk is in the Central Los Angeles area extending southeast following the Interstate 5 Corridor. Modeling analysis also showed pronounced exposure along freeways and near intermodal facilities. Figure 2-2 shows the MATES III modeled risk from all sources.

Figure 2-2
MATES III Modeled Risk from All Sources



As shown in Table 2-3 below, based on cancer potency weighting of the emissions inventory, the primary contributors to cancer risk were diesel particulate, benzene, 1,3 butadiene, hexavalent chromium, and formaldehyde. Other TACs contributed to less than one percent of the cancer risk.

[1] Final Report, Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin, Mates-III, South Coast Air Quality Management District, September 2008.

Table 2-3
2005 Risk from Simulated
Individual Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic Compound	Cumulative Risk (per million)	Percent Contribution
Diesel	703.76	82.5
Benzene	44.53	5.2
1,3 Butadiene	30.45	3.6
Hexavalent Chromium	23.41	2.7
Primary Formaldehyde	11.78	1.4
Sec Formaldehyde	9.61	1.1

On-road and off-road mobile sources contribute nearly 93 percent of the potency weighted carcinogenic risks and stationary sources contribute about 7 percent. Carcinogenic emissions from on-road, point, and area source categories decreased by 12 percent, 66 percent, and 42 percent, respectively, and off-road carcinogenic emissions are essentially unchanged compared to MATES II.

Ambient levels of most substances measured were lower over the period of the MATES III study compared to that of the MATES II study of 1998-99, reflecting the success of various control strategies to reduce exposure to air toxics. Diesel PM emissions decreased by an estimated 2.5 percent from MATES II to MATES III, largely due to state and AQMD regulation of stationary diesel-fueled engines. Hexavalent chromium emissions were reduced by approximately 13 percent, largely due to amendments to the AQMD's chrome plating rule and the new rule for chrome spraying operations. A 50 percent reduction in benzene emissions and a 73 percent reduction in 1,3 butadiene emissions were seen and are attributed primarily to mobile source emission reductions associated with vehicle turnover and the use of reformulated gasoline. Perchloroethylene emissions have decreased by 78 percent, primarily because of 2002 amendments to the AQMD's perchloroethylene dry cleaning rule. Additional future perchloroethylene reductions are anticipated as Rule 1421 is fully implemented.

Limitations of Data Results

MATES III uses regional air quality modeling of emissions inventories and monitoring data to calculate cancer risk. Under the MATES approach, toxic emissions are averaged over a 2 kilometer (km) by 2 kilometer grid. This approach provides a regional perspective of generally where there are elevated toxic emissions and risk throughout the District. This approach, however, does not capture clusters of emission sources concentrated within a small section of the 2 km by 2 km grid since these emissions will be averaged over the entire grid. This methodology may not adequately characterize exposure at a community level. Because MATES III is based on regional modeling and shows average risk over a fairly large area, some neighborhoods and communities with elevated risk may not be identified. In addition, areas may show elevated health risk that is due to pollution transport from nearby areas. However, impacts from toxic emissions are generally localized and most heavily affect nearby receptors. Therefore, the 2010 Draft CCP will go beyond the MATES III findings and take a closer look at toxic exposure at the community level.

While conventional regulatory programs will continue to further reduce the overall community exposure, more needs to be done to address neighborhoods and communities which are more heavily impacted due to their proximity to multiple toxic sources.

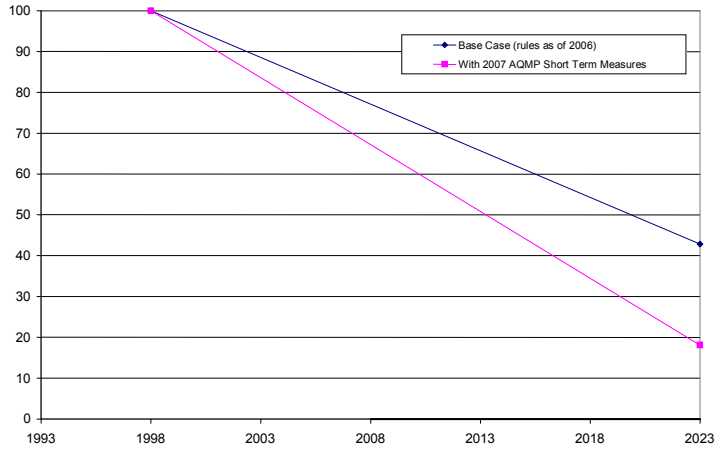
Future Toxic Emission Projections

As previously discussed, many of the diesel PM reductions are not captured in MATES III as the rules and regulations will not be fully implemented until after 2005. The AQMD used 2002 reported stationary source emissions as the base year to develop emission inventories for past and future years. Additional emissions data obtained from CARB, California Department of Transportation, and the Southern California Association of Governments were included to produce a more accurate and comprehensive emissions inventory.

The AQMD staff projected future baseline emissions inventories from the 2002 base year accounting for emission reductions and controls required by rules adopted as of June 30, 2006 and most CARB rules adopted by June 2005. Specific growth factors were then applied for factors such as population, industry, and motor vehicle activity. Toxic emissions for the selected years were then calculated by applying the latest CARB speciation profiles to the total organic gases and PM emissions.

Figure 2-3 shows projected reductions in toxic emissions from 1998 to 2023 using 1998 as the base year and including implementation of the 2007 AQMP Short Term Measures. Although the AQMP measures are primarily intended for criteria pollutant emission reduction, concurrent reductions are achieved for toxics emissions resulting from criteria pollutant reductions of total organic gases and PM. This co-benefit is also reflected in previous AQMP efforts.

Figure 2-3
Toxicity Weighted Emission Reductions from 1998 to 2023



Figures 2-4 through 2-6 shows the percent contribution to District-wide risk for the largest contributors for 2005 and projected years 2014 and 2023, including implementation of the Short Term Measures in the 2007 AQMP.

Figure 2-4

2005 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk

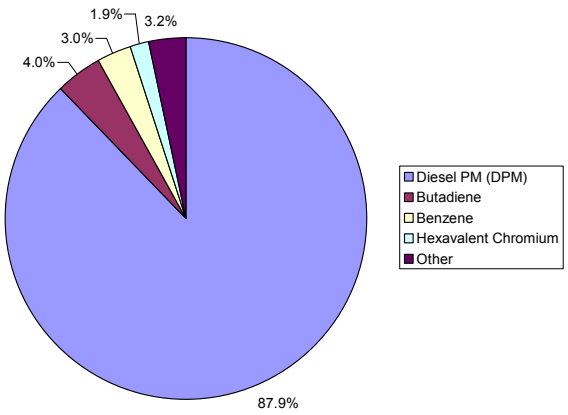


Figure 2-5

2014 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk

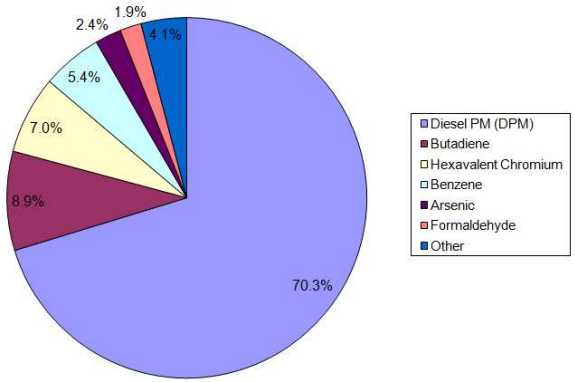
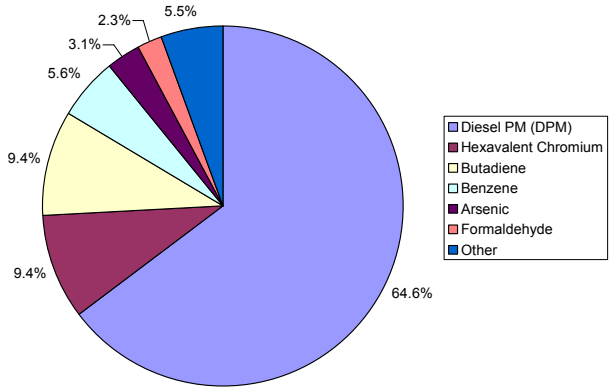


Figure 2-6

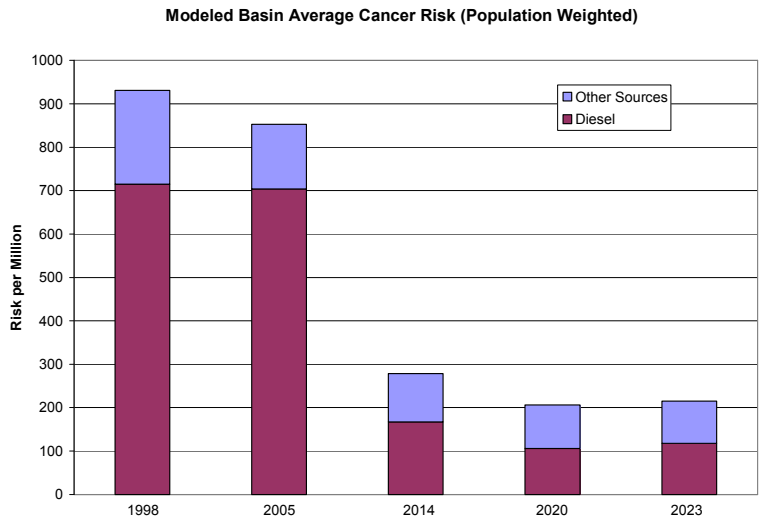
2023 Contribution to Basinwide Cancer Risk



Modeled Future District Average Cancer Risk

Implementation of the AQMP, previous versions of the ATCP, and CARB programs have reduced toxic emissions over the past few years. However, these programs and regulations address toxic air pollution on a regional level. Figure 2-7 shows the modeled District average cancer risk for selected years.

Figure 2-7



Figures 2-8 through 2-10 show the modeled estimated risks distributed throughout the District for selected years. The figures show significant reductions in overall regional risk through 2023, however, the modeled District average risk is expected to be at 200 in a million. Although many areas will have substantial reductions, the residual or remaining risk in some areas is expected to still be elevated. In addition, there may be a need to accelerate reductions beyond existing regulations in some highly impacted communities.

Figure 2-8
1998 MATES III Model Estimated District Cancer Risk

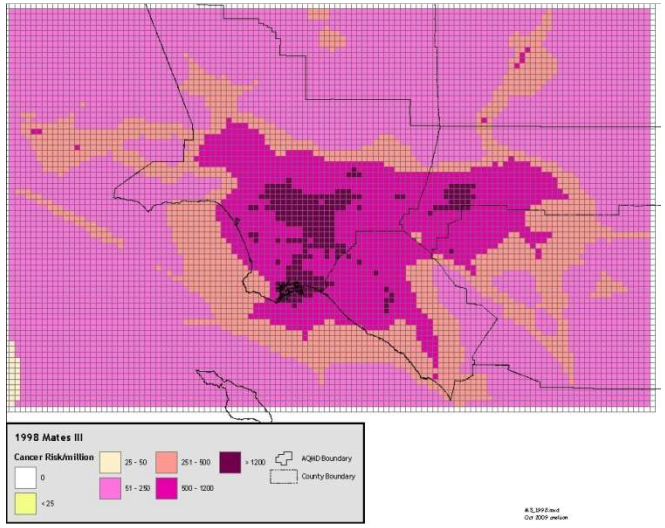


Figure 2-9
2005 MATES III Model Estimated District Cancer Risk

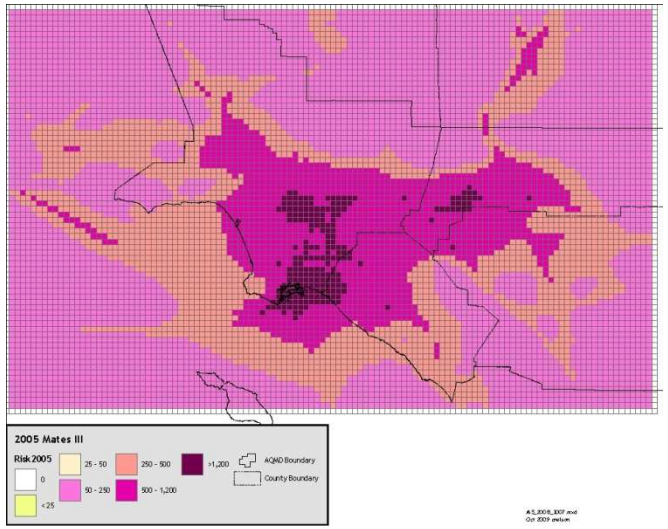
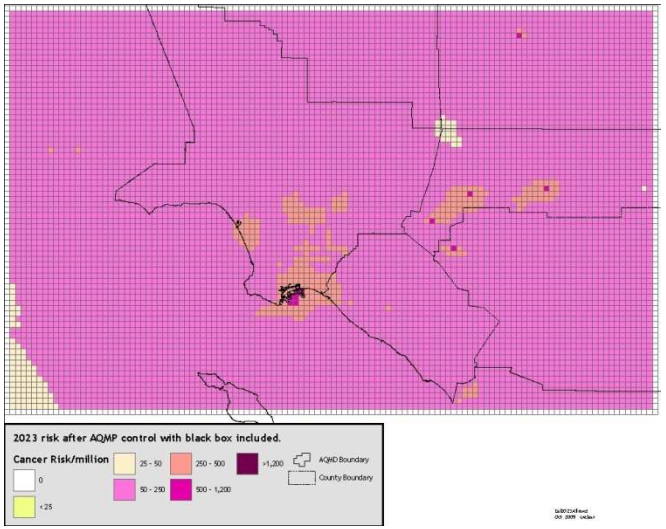


Figure 2-10
2023 Model Estimated District Cancer Risk



Need for the Draft CCP

AQMD rules, along with state and federal rules and regulations establish the foundation of the AQMD's air toxics regulatory program. These rules and regulations reduce air toxics from thousands of sources throughout the District. However, even with an existing broad-based air toxics regulatory program there are areas throughout the District where there are clusters of toxic emitting sources that, when combined together, can have substantial cumulative effects on neighborhoods. In addition, although the results of MATES II and MATES III have shown regional reductions in exposure to key TACs and reduced cancer risk throughout the District, future projections of MATES III shows unacceptable cancer risk levels regionally. Local health risks in some communities are expected to be even more concentrated and elevated. Therefore, in addition to the traditional District-wide approach to air toxic programs, the CCP will include measures to address localized effects and cumulative impacts in communities and neighborhoods.

The 2010 Draft CCP is needed to address toxic air pollution at localized areas of concern where higher cancer risk levels and other air-related issues exist. Over the past several years, AQMD has realized the need for further action at the community level and has worked with highly impacted communities through Town Hall meetings, public outreach, and its compliance program. Therefore, in addition to the traditional District-wide approach to air toxic programs, the CCP will include measures to address localized effects and cumulative impacts in communities and neighborhoods. The approach of the CCP is to utilize a variety of implementation approaches and tools to address exposure to air toxics at the community level and develop solutions. The CCP is designed as an "action" plan that calls for action on behalf of the public, community representatives, agencies, elected officials, and regulated industries to help identify air quality issues in their neighborhoods and work together to develop solutions.

Chapter 3: CCP Measures

Introduction

The overall objective of the 2010 Draft CCP is to reduce exposure to air toxics and air-related nuisances. The Draft CCP utilizes a variety of different implementation approaches. The Draft CCP includes measures that will continue to build on and strengthen existing source-specific rules while identifying new source-specific categories. In addition, a greater emphasis will be placed on addressing cumulative impacts in neighborhoods and communities. Other solutions focus on precautionary measures and public education in order to prevent exposure rather than mitigation. Improving communication within and among government agencies is another example of strategies proposed to provide more efficient infrastructure to address air toxic related problems. To reach the goal of creating "clean communities", the plan takes two approaches; a District-wide Approach, the more traditional approach, which benefits the entire South Coast Air Quality Management District, and a Community Approach which focuses on localized air quality issues and benefits communities and neighborhoods throughout the District.

Measures

Figure 3-1 shows the groups of measures that comprise the draft CCP. The individual CCP measures contain a brief description of an air quality issue, the purpose of the measure, and implementation approaches for each measure. The sidebars on the measures briefly summarize the objective and the implementation approaches. Many of the CCP measures are intended to work in coordination with other measures to provide a comprehensive approach to address air quality issues. Table 3-1 lists the measures in the draft CCP, briefly describes the implementation approach for each measure, and notes the relationship with other measures.

Figure 3-1
Clean Communities Plan Structure and Measures

TABLE 3-1
Summary of Measures

Measure/Objective	Implementation Approach	Related Measures
Community Exposure Reduction Measures		
Community-01: Community Exposure Reduction Plan AQMD staff will develop Community Exposure Reduction Plans tailored to address air-related issues in specific communities.	Six-phase pilot study: • Phase 1: Selection of two pilot communities • Phase 2: Community Input • Phase 3: Investigation and Data Validation • Phase 4: Implementation of Immediate Action Items • Phase 5: Development of Community Exposure Reduction Plan • Phase 6: Implementation of Community Exposure Reduction Plan	• Community-02
Community-02: Community Guidance for Reducing Air Toxic Exposure Provide a process for communities and local governments to follow in developing Community Exposure Reduction Plans with AQMD assistance.	• Develop a process, somewhat similar to the process followed in the pilot study of Community-01, that will guide communities and local governments to develop CERPs with AQMD assistance • Update the process as experience is gained in developing CERPs	• Community-01 • Outreach-01
Community-03: Greening Communities through Accelerated Toxic Emission Reduction Projects for Existing Sources Reduce existing toxic emissions from older toxic emitting sources in residential communities disproportionately impacted by toxic emission sources.	• Identify communities with high cumulative impacts • Retrofit or replace existing toxic sources • Establish funding for emission reduction programs • Provide outreach and education for permitted and unpermitted sources of emissions	• Outreach-01
Community Participation Measures		
Participation-01: Clean Communities Pledge Develop a "Clean Communities Pledge" that will encourage local government participation in air quality training and air quality improvement programs.	• Develop a "Clean Communities Pledge" • Recognize achievements of participating members	• Outreach-01 • Agency-01
Participation-02: Clean Schools Pledge Empower schools to take practical steps to reduce school children's exposure to air pollution.	• Develop a "Clean Schools Pledge" • Advocate school participation in air quality-related programs • Recognize achievements of participating members	• Outreach-03

Measure/Objective	Implementation Approach	Related Measures
Increase participation and awareness of AQMD programs and guidelines among local school districts.		
Participation-03: Enhanced AQMD Community Meetings Further engage the public to inform the AQMD of air quality issues in communities.	• Continue and enhance existing AQMD community meetings to include round table discussions to further understand community concerns	• Outreach-05
Communication and Outreach Measures		
Outreach-01: Clean Air Toolbox for Local Governments, Communities, and Schools Develop a series of guidance documents that communities can use for planning, making land use decisions, identifying clean air solutions, and key agency contacts for addressing air issues.	Develop a "Clean Air Toolbox" that includes: • "Proximity Matters" advisory document for planners • CARB's "Land Use Planning Handbook" • Educational and outreach materials	• Community-02 • Community-03 • Participation-01 • Agency-01
Outreach-02: Community Dialogue Improve public access to community-level air quality information by establishing an enhanced and open dialogue between local communities and the AQMD.	• "Ask AQMD" online forum • Electronic tools	N/A
Outreach-03: "Playing it Safe" Campaign Increase public awareness for parents, educators, coaches, and youth organizations of when outdoor activities should be curtailed due to air quality concerns. Provide education on the effects of exposure to different air quality situations. Provide sources of additional information.	• Develop a "Playing it Safe" campaign to provide information on the AQMD website on situations when outdoor activities should be curtailed and potential health effects for children • Develop outreach materials and provide info on AQMD website on situations when outdoor activities should be curtailed and potential health effects for children	• Participation-02
Outreach-04: Cleaner Choices to Reduce School Children's Exposure to Toxics Increase public awareness for parents, educators, and children to make daily choices that will reduce children's exposure to air toxics.	• Educational material development • Recommendations to reduce exposure to toxics	N/A
Outreach-05: Advocating Toxic-Free Choices Educate the public and increase awareness of ways to minimize or avoid toxic exposure through brochures and online Community Health Bulletins.	• Use several approaches including Community Health Bulletins on TACs, AQMD website enhancements, and brochures to proactively disseminate information to the public on health concerns from TACs and avoiding or minimizing exposure	• Participation-03

Measure/Objective	Implementation Approach	Related Measures
Agency Coordination Measures		
Agency-01: Promoting Better Land-Use Decisions Provide additional tools for local governments to be more proactive and make better informed land-use decisions.	• "Proximity Matters" advisory for planners • Siting requirements in source-specific toxic rules • "Reverse" CEQA analysis for sensitive land uses • Outreach and training • Early consultation for new projects • Preliminary site assessment • CEQA project tracking	• Participation-01 • Outreach-01
Agency-02: Multi-Agency Coordinated Response Improve multi-agency communication by combining jurisdictional efforts to solve complex cross-media issues. Improve agency coordination efforts to resolve air pollution related public health issues.	• Establish an "Interagency Task Force" • Establish process to address recurring issues • Develop an interagency information sharing system	N/A
Monitoring and Compliance Measures		
Compliance-01: Enhancements to AQMD's Compliance Program Improve compliance presence and response time. Identify mechanisms to improve feedback with the public for reported incidents.	• Increase off-hour compliance • AQMD staff develop tracking and feedback system • Agreements with other agencies	N/A
Compliance-02: Increased Public Awareness and Participation to Enhance Compliance Enhance AQMD's compliance program through additional public participation in compliance activities.	• Public education on air quality issues • Outreach to improve public awareness and participation • Enhanced air quality complaint reporting	N/A
Source Specific Measures		
Stationary-01: Lead Emissions Reduce lead exposure to the public from lead-related activities. Comply with the NAAQS for lead adopted in 2008.	• Action plan development • Proposed Rule 1420.1 for large lead-acid battery recycling facilities • Amend Rule 1420 to address small facilities	N/A
Stationary-02: Lead Paint for Pre-1978 Structures Further reduce lead exposure to children from renovation or demolition of existing sources.	• Public outreach and online information • Development of more stringent lead rules	N/A

Measure/Objective	Implementation Approach	Related Measures
Innovative approaches to reduce lead exposure. Enforce new EPA standard.		
Stationary-03: Identifying New Sources Proactively identify potential air toxic sources in the District through rigorous and systematic research methods.	Develop a multi-step approach for identifying sources emitting selected, highly toxic air contaminants including: • Literature searches • Evaluation of rare and exotic TACs • Investigative monitoring and sampling	N/A
Stationary-04: Alternative Assessment for Use of Acutely Hazardous Materials Decrease the potential for adverse health impacts due to accidental releases of acutely hazardous materials. Substitution of less hazardous materials at facilities, where possible.	• Conduct an alternative assessment, where applicable, during the permitting and CEQA review process to identify where less hazardous alternatives can be substituted	N/A
Stationary-05: Indirect Sources Develop approaches for reducing exposure to diesel PM from facilities with associated diesel-fueled vehicle emissions.	Multi-step approach to reduce diesel PM emissions from sources that attract diesel truck traffic: • Step 1: Establish applicability criteria • Step 2: Develop list of implementation options for diesel PM reduction • Step 3: Compliance Plan submittal • Step 4: Diesel Reduction Plan	N/A
Public Nuisance Measures		
Nuisance-01: Nuisance Rule Enhance effectiveness of AQMD Nuisance Rule 402.	• Evaluate Rule 402 and "Policies and Procedures on Public Nuisance Investigation"	N/A
Nuisance-02: Source-Specific Nuisance Rules Address nuisance issues through industry-specific rules or programs.	• Identify persistent odor issues and develop industry-specific rules or programs to reduce odors • Research for a systematic, scientifically-based odor nuisance resolution practice	N/A

COMMUNITY-01
Community Exposure Reduction Plan (Multiple TACs, other pollutants)

Measure Objective

- *AQMD staff will develop Community Exposure Reduction Plans tailored to address air-related issues in specific communities*

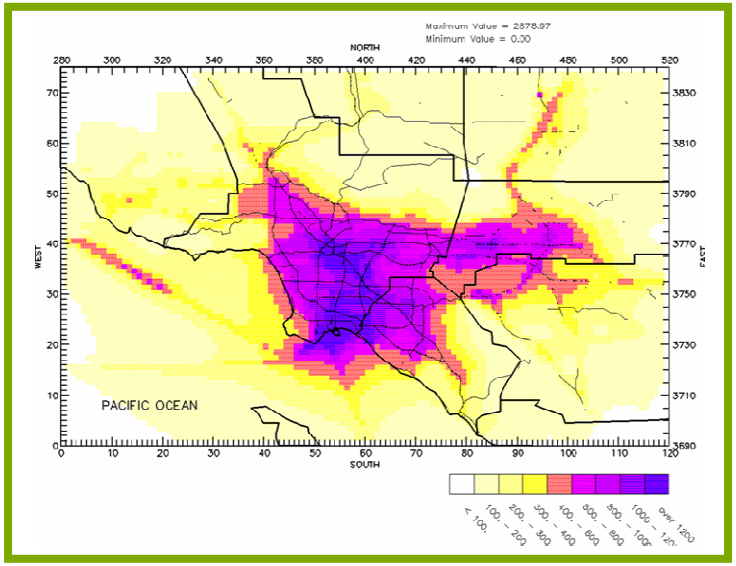
Implementation Approach

This measure will be implemented as a pilot study in the following six phases:

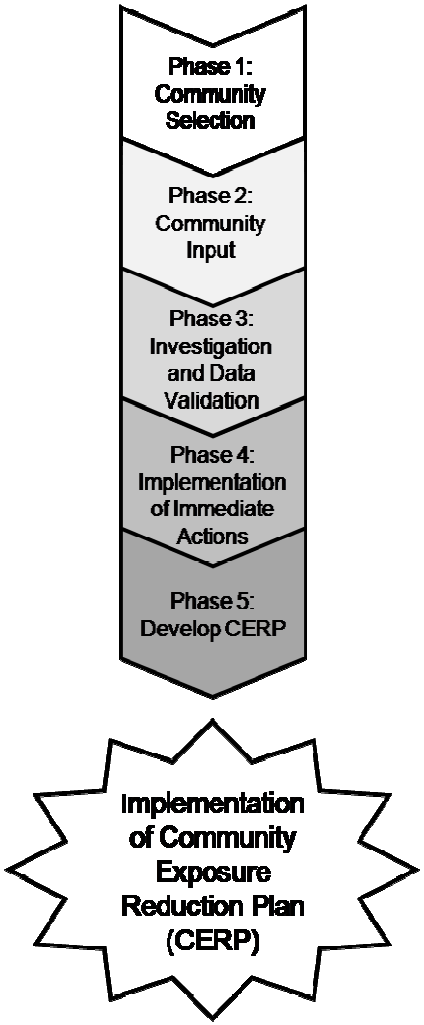
- *Phase 1: Community Selection for (2) Pilot Communities*
- *Phase 2: Community Input*
- *Phase 3: Investigation and Data Validation*
- *Phase 4: Implementation of Immediate Action Items*
- *Phase 5: Development of Community Exposure Reduction Plan*
- *Phase 6: Implementation of Community Exposure Reduction Plan*

Background

Toxic emissions throughout the District have been reduced through implementation of AQMD's air toxics regulatory program for source and industry categories such as chrome plating, dry cleaning, and gasoline dispensing, as well as more stringent state and federal fuel and tail pipe emission standards to reduce air toxic emissions from on- and off-road mobile sources. Reducing toxic air contaminants from these individual source categories has benefits to all communities. Some communities, however, may have a disproportionate number of toxic sources that are clustered together resulting in a higher concentration of toxic emissions. The combined effect or cumulative effect of toxic emissions on these communities can result in an elevated exposure to toxic air contaminants. Data from the AQMD's MATES III shows that in some communities the toxic emissions are more concentrated. In addition, through the AQMD's Complaint Response Program and Town Hall Meetings, the AQMD staff has learned that many neighborhoods face unique air pollution and toxic issues not identified through MATES or air monitoring data. This control measure is designed to address those specific issues for specified neighborhoods with elevated cumulative toxic emissions.



The concept of this measure would overlay on the AQMD's existing traditional air toxics regulatory program and is designed to address community-specific air toxics issues. This control measure will focus on individual communities where AQMD staff will work with community representatives to identify specific air-related issues and to develop solutions. Issues that cross agency jurisdictions and responsibilities will also be addressed through enhanced cross-



agency communication and designation of responsibilities discussed further in proposed CCP measure Agency-02. Through this interactive process, the AQMD staff will develop, with the input of the community, a Community Exposure Reduction Plan that will outline specific measures to be implemented for that community to reduce exposure to air toxics and minimize public nuisances.

Implementation Approach

This measure will be implemented as a pilot study in six phases: Phase 1: Community Selection; Phase 2: Community Input; Phase 3: Investigation and Data Validation; Phase 4: Implementation of Immediate Actions; Phase 5: Development of Community Exposure Reduction Plan; and Phase 6: Implementation of Community Exposure Reduction Plan. The final product is a Community Exposure Reduction Plan containing specific elements to be implemented to reduce cumulative air toxic emissions in the community. Because this approach is tailored to an individual community, actual implementation is expected to vary based on the number, type, and extent of each community's air quality issues. This process is more resource intensive than a traditional source-specific regulatory approach, however, the result will be a customized plan to address issues specific to that community.

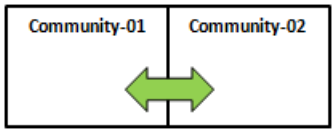
Phase 1: *Community Selection*

At the onset, the following two pilot communities are recommended: City of San Bernardino and Boyle Heights and surrounding areas. The selection of these two communities was based on health risk data from MATES III, emissions data from the AQMP, demographics, particulate matter (PM) emissions, areas with high concentrations of toxic-emitting facilities in close proximity to residential or sensitive receptors, history of complaints, known air pollution sources, and community-identified air quality issues. The willingness of the community to participate in the process of providing input, and developing and implementing an exposure reduction plan is important for this program to be successful. There are additional communities that are good candidates that will be considered for this program in the future. The AQMD staff will continue to work with other communities through the Community Guidance for Reducing Toxic Exposure measure (Community-02).

Phase 2: *Community Input*

Input from community members is critical in the identification of air quality related issues in a

Related Measures



particular community. Meeting with community members and elected officials will help the District to better understand the air quality concerns of the community and prioritize potential solutions based on health impacts and community feedback. Interaction with District staff will help to build an open line of communication, allowing for status updates of ongoing investigations and air pollution mitigation efforts, and enabling the community to actively participate in the ongoing improvement of their environment. This phase will be implemented through a variety of approaches as discussed below.

Neighborhood Walks

Community members will walk AQMD staff through their neighborhood identifying air quality issues they are facing on a daily basis. This will allow AQMD staff to witness firsthand the neighborhood's air quality-related issues. This phase will give AQMD staff an understanding of the community's perspective and will help with the development of practical, real-world solutions to address the community's concerns. During the "Neighborhood Walks," AQMD staff will speak directly with community members near their homes and businesses to listen to individual issues about air quality. This hands-on approach will allow the AQMD staff to gather valuable information about the community's air quality issues while providing an opportunity for local residents and businesses to voice their concerns directly to the AQMD in a more familiar and informal setting.

Community Exposure Reduction Plan (CERP) Website

The AQMD staff will also provide an electronic interface for community members to track the progress of the pilot program and ask questions. A website will be made available for community members to view detailed information about their neighborhood's Community Exposure Reduction Plan (CERP). The community's CERP webpage will include information such as: key contacts at the AQMD; background information about the CERP process; information about the community and its history of air quality related issues; progress reports of ongoing investigation and/or mitigation efforts; notifications of upcoming community meetings and other events; written reports of findings from air monitoring, and health studies; and a summary of steps taken to address the community's air quality concerns. The CERP web page will give the community round-the-clock access to information about the air quality issues most important to them, will allow the community to ask the AQMD questions, and will enable community members to remain involved throughout the process of cleaning their community's air.

***Phase 3:** Investigation and Data Validation*

In Phase 3, air quality-related issues will be sorted and prioritized. Any issues that require immediate action will go directly to Phase 4 and will be addressed and implemented before development of the Community Exposure Reduction Plan. For non-immediate actions, air quality issues will be sorted by those that are solely, partially, and not within the AQMD's jurisdiction. Sorting the issues by jurisdiction will help to identify additional agencies that the AQMD will be coordinating with to help identify solutions. Those issues that are solely and partially within the AQMD's jurisdiction will be further investigated. Where deemed necessary, further investigation can include, but is not limited to, additional analysis of existing controls, source of air issue, data collection and analysis, micro-scale monitoring, and identification of control strategies. This information will help AQMD staff to pinpoint air contaminants of concern and their sources so that a comprehensive exposure reduction plan can be developed to address those specific contaminants and sources.

The complexity and duration of the investigation phase will vary depending on the unique circumstances faced by each community. AQMD staff will work closely with the community and partner with other agencies to determine the extent of the investigation phase. Efforts will be focused on identifying and quantifying specific air contaminants affecting the community, and where necessary, health surveys or risk assessments may be conducted to evaluate risks to public health. Where air quality issues cross other agency jurisdictions or responsibilities, the AQMD staff will coordinate multi-agency solutions.

***Phase 4:** Implementation of Immediate Actions*

This phase would begin implementation of actions found in Phases 2 and 3 that warrant immediate action. Air-related problems that require immediate attention may be characterized by issues resulting in significant health impacts to residential and sensitive receptors, rapid depletion or irreparable damage to natural resources within a community, and violation(s) of existing local, state, or federal air regulations. These immediate action items will later be incorporated and recognized as action items in the final development of the Community Exposure Reduction Plan for the community. For issues requiring immediate action that fall under the purview of other agencies, the AQMD will relay information and provide assistance, if necessary, to allow for timely resolution.

***Phase 5:** Development of Community Exposure Reduction Plan*

In this phase the AQMD staff will develop a Community Exposure Reduction Plan providing solutions that will address the localized air quality issues identified in Phases 1 through 4.The CERP will be developed through a public process which will include comments and suggestions from community members, academia, local governments, and local businesses. Issues brought up at various forums including public workshops and working group meetings will be addressed throughout the process to allow for a dynamic, comprehensive CERP. At a minimum, the CERP will include the geographical boundary of the selected community. The plan will also identify all air polluting sources (permitted, non-permitted, mobile, indirect, etc.) within the community including their respective and most current TAC emissions inventory. A profile for compliance items such as complaint history and NC/NOV information will also be included for each source or region within the community. Other information, such as relevant health studies may be included.

The CERP will ultimately recommend a number of general and community-specific control strategies that will be implemented to accomplish maximum toxic exposure reduction. General control strategies will include less complex solutions based on those found in AQMD's existing rules and regulations and CARB's Land Use Guidance Document. Community-specific control strategies will be the product of information derived from Phases 2 through 4. It is expected that some solutions may require the assistance and cooperation of local government or other agencies, such as local ordinances or zoning changes. This would be a collaborative process among all stakeholders to seek effective solutions. Some solutions may be technology-based, such as installation of pollution controls or fuel changes. Other solutions may be to seek funding to mitigate emissions where feasible, or require operational changes such as relocating a truck entrance, establishing buffer zones, or limiting operations during certain times of the day.

***Phase 6:** Implementation of the CERP*

An implementation schedule for all control strategies within the AQMD's jurisdiction will be included in the first CERP developed under this pilot study. Once developed and approved, the CERP will be monitored by both the AQMD and the respective community through a feedback and resolution element in order to ensure timely progress and success of scheduled control strategies, and to make modifications to any portion of the CERP resulting from unforeseen or new

issues that develop. AQMD staff will update the Stationary Source Committee and the Governing Board's Environmental Justice Advisory Committee on the CERP progress and solicit input regarding potential CERP modifications on an as needed basis.

In addition to implementation of measures, the CERP will also include ongoing efforts for the community. Ongoing efforts may include, but are not limited to, ambient air monitoring in the affected community; partnerships with public health agencies and/or universities to conduct additional health studies in impacted areas; agency coordination for air quality issues that cross agency jurisdictions; and more frequent inspections of facilities suspected of contributing to the community's air quality related concerns. AQMD partnerships with public health agencies and universities may include health surveys, or studies of air pollution-related health issues in impacted communities. Findings from these studies may be used to influence air quality related public health decisions, develop new air pollution reduction and/or health programs, increase knowledge of the relationship between air quality and public health, and to further support air quality improvement policies. In conjunction with other CERP elements, these studies will help to provide a comprehensive investigation and action plan to address the community's air quality concerns.

COMMUNITY-02
Community Guidance for Reducing Air Toxic Exposure

Measure Objective

- *Provide a process for communities and local governments to follow in developing Community Exposure Reduction Plans with AQMD assistance*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop a process, somewhat similar to the process followed in the pilot study of Community-01, that will guide communities and local governments to develop CERPs with AQMD assistance*
- *Update the process as experience is gained in developing CERPs*

Related Measures

Background

Under Community-01, the AQMD staff will work with the community to develop a Community Exposure Reduction Plan through the six step process described in Community-01. The objective of this measure is to develop a process, somewhat similar to the process used in Community-01, which can be used for other communities and local governments allowing them to develop their own Community Exposure Reduction Plans with assistance from the AQMD staff. This AQMD-assisted process can be used by communities with fewer, less complex air quality issues.

The AQMD staff will develop guidelines based on existing air quality information and knowledge gained from the pilot study. The AQMD-developed guidelines will provide general information and tools needed to guide other communities and local governments through the process of identifying air quality issues, gathering data, working with stakeholders, and developing a community-specific CERP with solutions tailored to their air-quality issues.

Implementation Approach

The AQMD staff will develop a process, based on the process used in the pilot study, to be used by local governments and communities. The AQMD staff will provide assistance as communities follow the process and develop a community-specific CERP. Tools provided will include those found in the Clean Air Toolbox in Outreach-01 as well as a handbook with a menu of options of solutions to various air quality issues.

Periodic updates to the process and the handbook will be made based on knowledge gained as other communities go through the CERP process. Updates will incorporate concepts, data, and sucessful solutions obtained from pilot CERPs under Community-01 and AQMD-assisted CERPs under this measure. The AQMD may also solicit suggestions for improving the process through AQMD's webpage, existing town hall meetings, and community meetings.

COMMUNITY-03
Greening Communities through Accelerated Toxic Emission Reduction Projects for Existing Sources (Multiple TACs, other pollutants)

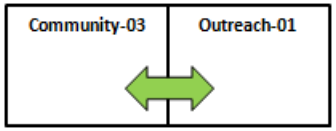
Measure Objective
- *Reduce existing toxic emissions from older toxic emitting sources in residential communities disproportionately impacted by toxic emission sources*

Implementation Approach
- *Identify communities with high cumulative impacts*
- *Retrofit or replace existing toxic sources*
- *Establish funding for emission reduction programs*
- *Provide outreach and education for permitted and unpermitted sources of emissions*

Background
Under the AQMD's permitting program, new, relocated, and modified sources must comply with AQMD's Regulation XIII for traditional air pollutants and risk requirements of Rule 1401 and Rule 1401.1 before a permit can be issued. Since Rule 1401 was adopted in 1990, existing sources may have permits that were issued prior to its adoption or before certain TACs were listed, and hence were not subject to a risk evaluation during permitting. If a source permitted before 1990 is modified, Rule 1401 would be triggered and a risk evaluation would be performed. Rule 1402 applies to existing facilities that emit toxic air contaminants and sets facility-wide health risk thresholds. Under Rule 1402, facilities may be required to submit inventories of air toxics if requested by the AQMD staff. Based on an estimate of the facility's health risks, additional requirements may include health risk assessments, public notification, and/or risk reduction.

During meetings of the CCP Working Group the AQMD staff received written comments requesting that the AQMD staff examine permitting practices to consider cumulative impacts for communities which are already heavily impacted by existing sources of toxic air pollution. It is the AQMD staff's understanding that some representatives from environmental and community groups desire a program that would prohibit new permits that would result in toxic emissions in specific communities where the existing health risk is elevated because the community cannot tolerate any new toxic sources. The AQMD staff is concerned that a program that limits new permits in certain areas may also eliminate the ability for newer, cleaner sources to replace older, higher polluting sources. Part of the AQMD's permitting process requires that new, relocated, and modified sources be evaluated under New Source Review regulations, be equipped with Best Available Control Technology (BACT), and meet specific toxic requirements. Another concern is that limiting new permits in certain areas may adversely affect the local economy of that community while providing little air quality benefit. Furthermore, since AQMD does not permit all emission sources (e.g., mobile sources), restricting AQMD permits in certain communities does not necessarily assure that there will be no increases in emissions. There is a need, however, to provide outreach and education for permitted and unpermitted sources of emissions regarding the AQMD and ways to minimize impacts on the community.

Related Measures



Implementation Approach

Existing sources, particularly older sources, generally have higher emissions since new permitted sources must be equipped with the current BACT, and BACT for toxic air contaminants (T-BACT). Instead of limiting new permits in highly impacted areas, the AQMD staff is recommending that this measure focus on existing, higher emitting sources. This measure seeks to encourage retrofitting existing sources with pollution control equipment or replacement of existing sources with cleaner sources, particularly in communities that are disproportinately impacted.

Retrofitting and Replacing Existing Toxic Sources

Under this control measure, emission reduction projects can be implemented that will reduce emissions from older, higher emitting sources through either retrofitting or replacing existing equipment with newer cleaner equipment in these highly impacted areas. Projects will likely focus on the highest emitting sources in the community that will produce the greatest benefit in reducing exposure to toxic air contaminants. The AQMD staff will take the lead on this measure.

This measure will coordinate with other programs such as, but not limited to, MATES III and AB2588 to prioritize communities in the District and emission reduction projects in highly impacted communities.

Establish Funding for Emission Reduction Programs

To help fund retrofit and replacement projects, funding opportunities will be explored via re-directing existing funding sources or identifying new funding sources, including state or federal grant programs, such as the EPA's Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program (additional tools and resources may be found on the EPA's CARE website at: http://www.epa.gov/care/basic.htm). Implementation of projects will be ongoing and based on funding. To further assist funding activities, the AQMD will develop and promote a "Good Neighbor Challenge" to challenge businesses to submit emission reduction proposals to the AQMD. The AQMD staff will explore the possibility of either co-funding or providing assistance in securing available federal or state grant and funding opportunities to implement selected emission reduction projects. Selection for awarding funding for proposals will be based on several factors including a project's total emission and exposure reduction potential, feasibility, completion time, and cost considerations.

Provide Outreach and Education for Permitted and Unpermitted Sources of Emissions
To help better educate sources identify ways to minimize exposure to the community, the AQMD staff will work with permitted and unpermitted facilities. This could include meeting with the owners and training. The tools in the "Clean Air Toolbox" (Outreach-01) would also be used to educate the sources.

PARTICIPATION-01
Clean Communities Pledge

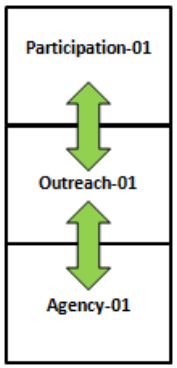
Measure Objective

- *AQMD to develop Clean Communities Pledge that will encourage local government participation in air quality training and outreach programs*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop a "Clean Communities Pledge" for local cities, counties, and other government agencies*
- *Recognize achievements of participating members*

Related Measures



Background

Implementation of the Clean Communities Plan will rely in part on participation by local government. The AQMD staff needs local government to participate in training and public outreach activities to better educate local government on air quality issues that they are in position to decide on. The objective of this measure is to ask local governments to take a "Clean Communities Pledge" that is simply their commitment to participate in training activities to increase awareness of compatible land uses, CEQA air quality analyses, air related health effects, and how AQMD can assist in addressing air-related nuisance complaints. The objective is to provide information to planners and decision makers so they can make better informed decisions in their community. In addition, as part of the Clean Communities Pledge, local government can help with outreach activities to inform their residents and businesses about AQMD programs and AQMD contact information regarding air quality, permits, or compliance issues. Local governments that take the Clean Communities Pledge will signal to their community a commitment to understand air quality issues and willingness to enhance activities to address such issues. The Clean Communities Pledge is an important aspect of the Clean Communities Plan as it will encourage local government participation in the implementation of the Clean Communities Plan.

Implementation Approach

Development of "Clean Communities Pledge"

The AQMD will develop a "Clean Communities Pledge" that local cities, counties, and other government agencies can voluntarily take that would include commitments to participate in various air quality training and outreach activities. To be recognized as taking the Clean Communities Pledge, the pledge must be approved either by government officials of the city or county such as, but not limited to, the City Council, Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, etc.

Recognizing Participation and Achievements

Those cities and counties that take the Clean Communities Pledge would be recognized on the AQMD's website. In addition, cities and counties can submit information on how their

community is addressing air quality issues or air quality achievements made to reduce or prevent air quality problems within their community for posting on the website. Other incentives for participation would be developed.

PARTICIPATION-02
Clean Schools Pledge

Measure Objective

- *Empower schools to take practical steps to reduce school children's exposure to air pollution*
- *Increase participation and awareness of AQMD programs and guidelines among local school districts*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop a pledge for local school districts to express their commitment to participate in training and air quality improvement activities*
- *Advocate school participation in air quality-related programs*
- *Recognize achievements of participating members*

Background

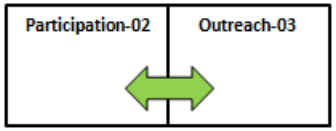
An important component of the Clean Communities Plan is reducing children's exposure to toxic air contaminants. Since children spend a substantial amount of time at school, it is important that school officials better recognize the critical role that clean air plays in children's health and development, and take action to reduce children's exposure to air pollution and help clean the air in their community. The AQMD staff needs school districts and individual schools to participate in training and public outreach activities to better educate school leaders on air quality issues that they are in position to decide on. The objective of this measure is to ask school districts and individual schools to take a "Clean Schools Pledge" that represents their commitment to participate in training activities to increase awareness of school siting issues, CEQA air quality analyses, air related health effects, and resources available to assist in improving the air quality in and around their schools. Participation in the "Clean Schools Pledge" will signal to the school community (parents, staff, students, etc.) a commitment to better understand air quality issues and willingness to participate in training and air quality improvement activities.

Implementation Approach

Development of "Clean Schools Pledge"

The AQMD will develop a "Clean Schools Pledge" for school districts and individual schools to voluntarily express their commitment to participate in training and air quality improvement activities. The "Clean Schools Pledge" will incorporate other AQMD air toxics education and outreach programs, such as the "Playing it Safe" campaign (Outreach-03). Simple solutions such as limiting school bus/delivery truck/automobile idling near schools, limiting outdoor school activities during periods of poor air quality, conducting outdoor school activities at times and locations where children will be least impacted by local air pollution (e.g., away from high traffic roads and avoiding peak traffic times), and replacing old diesel-fueled school buses with low-emitting buses, can make significant reductions in the amount of air pollutants children may be exposed to while at school. Other proactive steps, such as developing policies to avoid constructing schools near major roadways or industrial facilities, can also help to prevent and reduce children's exposure to toxic air contaminants.

Related Measures



Recognizing Participation and Achievements

Each school district or individual school that has taken the pledge would be recognized on AQMD's website which would also include additional information on specific efforts and achievements made to reduce or prevent air quality exposures at their schools.

PARTICIPATION-03
Enhanced AQMD Community Meetings

Measure Objective

- *Further engage the public to inform the AQMD of air quality issues in communities*

Implementation Approach

- *Continue and enhance existing AQMD community meetings to include round table discussions to further understand community concerns*

Related Measures

Background

There are many sources of information available that help the AQMD staff understand air-related issues that exist within a given community. From a compliance perspective, community air-impact evaluations may be based on facility compliance status, complaint information, and surveillance activity. Ambient air monitoring studies and TAC emissions inventories are some examples of scientific approaches that the AQMD utilizes to assess air quality within communities. These indicators, however useful, do not give a complete understanding of how the community stands in terms of air-related issues.

Input and accounts from community members who experience air-related issues on a daily basis, both known and unknown to the AQMD, are a good source to identify neighborhood air quality issues. The purpose of this measure is to continue engaging the public to better inform the AQMD of air quality issues.

Implementation Approach

This measure will further engage the public to inform the AQMD of community air-related issues through the enhancement of the current community meetings. Enhancements will be implemented by AQMD's Public Affairs Office through the proposal of a new community meeting format and process that would generate local gatherings of diverse groups of key stakeholders including residents, local business representatives, health agencies, universities, and public/private agencies. Initial concepts are to revise the current format for community meetings to include multiple interactive "round table" discussions that would take place within several smaller groups that include individuals from differing stakeholder groups in order to encourage community representatives to speak more openly in a more intimate and less formal setting. Among other goals, this meeting format would seek to elicit input and collaborative ideas for addressing air-related issues and also build support for action at local and state levels. In addition to collaborating with key stakeholder groups, these meetings may serve as an opportunity for AQMD staff to direct communities to additional resources for help in addressing other environmental issues, such as water quality or hazardous wastes. For example, grants from the EPA's Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program, a competitive grant program

that offers communities an innovative way to address the risks from multiple sources of toxic pollution in their environment, may help provide monetary support for communities working towards addressing multi-media environmental issues. Additional resources may be found on the EPA's CARE website at: http://www.epa.gov/care/basic.htm.

OUTREACH-01
Clean Air Toolbox for Local Governments, Communities, and Schools

Measure Objective

- *Develop a series of guidance documents that communities can use for planning, making land use decisions, identifying clean air solutions, and key agency contacts for addressing air issues*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop a "Clean Air Toolbox" that includes:*
  - *"Proximity Matters" advisory document for planners*
  - *CARB's "Land Use Planning Handbook"*
  - *Educational and outreach materials*

Background

There is no single location for communities to access information when addressing local air quality issues. This measure proposes to develop a "Clean Air Toolbox" for local governments, communities, and schools that will include a series of informational and guidance documents such as "Proximity Matters" advisory document for planners (Agency-01); sample idling ordinances; and signage ideas for idling diesel sources. The modules in the toolbox can then be used to address any air quality issue that arises. The toolbox can be used for planning, making land use decisions, identifying clean air solutions, and contacting key agencies.

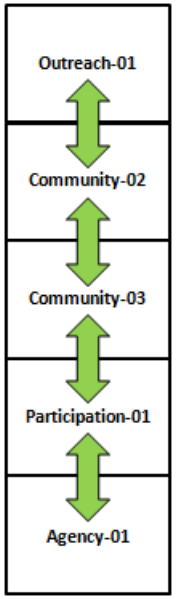
Implementation Approach

The "Clean Air Toolbox" will provide a single location on the AQMD website where up-to-date information an be made available. Links will be provided to documents available throughout the AQMD website. The toolbox will be a general resource for local governments, communities, and the general public to reference when addressing air quality issues. For example, the toolbox can be used by local governments for general plans or land use decisions; school districts when siting new schools or renovating; and communities for identifying or finding solutions to local air quality issues. The toolbox would also be used to educate facilities that are sources of toxic emissions of ways to minimize impacts on the community (Community-03). The toolbox would also be used by facilities that are sources of emissions (Participation-01). Examples of modules that may be provided in the toolbox include:

- CARB's "Land Use Planning Handbook: A Community Health Perspective"
- "Proximity Matters" advisory document (Agency-01)
- AQMD's "Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning"
- AQMD's "Air Quality Issues in Site Selection Guidance Document"
- Educational and outreach materials
- Handbook with menu of options of solutions for air quality issues (Community-02)
- AQMD regulations and permitting requirements
- AQMD and other agency contact information

The toolbox will be updated periodically. Additional modules will be added as needs are identified and new materials are developed.

Related Measures



OUTREACH-02
Community Dialogue

Measure Objective

- *Improve public access to community-level air quality information by establishing an open dialogue between local communities and the AQMD*

Implementation Approach

- *Institute the "Ask AQMD" forum to address public inquiries and concerns*
- *Enhance existing web-based tools including the MATES III interactive map, to include more detailed information regarding toxic air contaminants and source-specific emissions and development of new tools to improve two-way communication with communities*

Background

As public awareness of air quality issues increases, there is a need for enhanced public access to information regarding the impacts of air quality on specific communities. Existing District tools provided for public use, such as the Facility INformation Detail (FIND) system, MATES III Carcinogenic Risk Interactive Map, and the 1-800-CUT-SMOG® hotline, allow the public to find facility-specific data related to compliance history and air emissions and information on cancer risk as well as providing a method to report air quality complaints. A web inquiry system is provided to answer questions from the public. A web inquiry system is provided to answer questions from the public. An AQMD application for the iPhone™ has been developed for the public to provide enhanced access to real-time and forecasted air quality levels for user-selected areas, air quality news, calendar of AQMD events, and mechanisms to report smoking vehicles. These existing tools are good methods to help the public obtain air quality information and report concerns, however, their current format does not allow for an exchange of information between the AQMD staff and affected communities.

This measure seeks to enhance the AQMD's communication with the public by creating an open dialogue and flow of information between communities and AQMD staff. The concept is to provide more opportunities for the public to ask air quality related questions and the AQMD staff to respond. This is a more casual and accessible type of approach where the public can make inquiries about air issues in their community.

Implementation Approach

"Ask AQMD" Forum

One approach to establish a dialogue between the public and AQMD is to develop an "Ask AQMD" webpage within the AQMD's website to enhance the existing web inquiry system and allow the public to submit questions and concerns regarding air quality issues in their communities. Responses to public questions and concerns will be sent directly to the requestor via email. In addition, general information and responses to commonly asked questions will be posted on the webpage. Complaints and air quality incidents will still be reported via the District's 1-800-CUT-SMOG hotline, but other informational requests may be submitted to the

"Ask AQMD" forum via email or directly through the AQMD website. Multiple questions or concerns regarding a specific community or topic will be used as a trigger for a public outreach effort such as a town hall meeting, news release, or other means of disseminating information to the public. This online tool will provide a convenient outlet for the public to express concerns about the air quality in their community, and will enable the District to respond to and address community concerns in an expedient manner.

Electronic Tools

Another method of facilitating dialogue with the public is to enhance the AQMD's online tools available for the public to find information about the air quality in their community. Existing tools, such as FIND, will be evaluated to determine what steps could be taken to make them more user-friendly by redesigning the format, providing on-line tutorials, and translation into multiple languages. Enhancements to the MATES III interactive risk map will help the public access more detailed information regarding cancer risk in their communities. Some concepts to enhance the MATES III interactive map include information that identifies the toxic air contaminants (TACs) being emitted within each geographical area, sources contributing to the cancer risk in the area, and health information regarding the TACs identified on the map. Individuals can then utilize this information in conjunction with the District's FIND system to retrieve detailed compliance history and air emissions data for facilities in their specific neighborhood. Users will be able to pinpoint which TACs are contributing to risk in their community, which sources are emitting the TACs of concern, and the health risks associated with the pollutants in their community. In addition, new electronic tools may be developed to improve two-way communication with communities using avenues such as webinars, cell phones, and other multi-media tools.

OUTREACH-03
"Playing it Safe" Campaign *(All Pollutants)*

Measure Objective
- *Increase public awareness for parents, educators, coaches, and youth organizations of when outdoor activities should be curtailed due to air quality concerns*
- *Provide education on the effects of exposure to different air quality situations*
- *Provide sources of additional information*

Implementation Approach
- *Develop a "Playing it Safe" campaign*
- *Develop outreach materials and provide info on AQMD website on situations when outdoor activities should be curtailed and potential health effects for children*

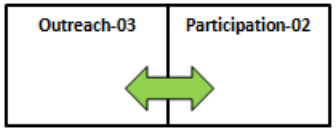
Background
Participating in outdoor activities during wild fires, high wind days, or near a construction site can increase children's exposure to fine particulates, some of which are toxic. Depending on the source of pollution and the meteorological conditions, conducting outdoor activities, particularly strenuous activities, may be harmful to children, especially for those with respiratory diseases. Children may be more susceptible to the harmful effects of air pollution than adults because their respiratory systems are still developing and they breathe more air per pound of bodyweight. These fine particles can lodge in the lungs and cause irritation or other effects. Over the long-term they can cause decreased lung function and can lead to diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, and possibly cancer. Short term exposures can result in health problems such as eye irritation, respiratory irritation, and headaches. A need exists for greater awareness of circumstances when outdoor activities should be curtailed due to harmful air quality conditions.

Implementation Approach
This measure will be used in conjunction with the "Clean Schools Pledge" (Participation-02) to provide a more proactive approach to communicating with parents, educators, coaches, and youth organizations to increase awareness of health effects of air quality and when there is a need to curtail outdoor activities.

"Playing it Safe" Campaign
The objective of this control strategy is to develop a "Playing it Safe" campaign to increase public awareness of certain types of air quality situations where outdoor activities should be curtailed and to increase awareness of the potential health effects for children. These situations are generally temporary in nature, so providing a proactive public outreach and education program will be more health protective than providing notification during or after the air quality event.

Outreach Material Development and Website Enhancements
The AQMD staff would develop educational material for parents, educators, coaches, and youth organizations providing

Related Measures



specific information on when outdoor activities should be curtailed. Educational materials will include a "Playing it Safe" brochure with key information about specific air quality situations to be aware of, potential health effects, and tips for "Playing it Safe." This control strategy will also include updated information on the AQMD website and where additional information can be obtained. Information will include children's health advisories which will also be disseminated through available networking services such as Facebook, Twitter, and text and email alerts.

OUTREACH-04
Cleaner Choices to Reduce School Children's Exposure to Toxics *(All TACs)*

Measure Objective

- *Increase public awareness for parents, educators, and children to make daily choices that will reduce children's exposure to air toxics*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop education materials for parents, educators, and children on how to reduce exposure to toxic substances*
- *Provide practical recommendations on how the public can reduce their exposure to toxics*

Background

There are a variety of toxic sources that surround children in their daily lives. Some examples include consumer products containing toxic compounds; toxic diesel particulate matter from idling diesel school buses; toxic exhaust fumes from vehicles on nearby freeways; pesticides; and commercial and industrial businesses conducting processes resulting in toxic emissions.

Agency regulatory efforts have helped to decrease toxic levels from a variety of sources that children may be exposed to. For example, the Department of Toxic Substances Control regulates toxic chemicals in consumer products, the Department of Pesticide Regulation regulates pesticides, and CARB regulates idling of diesel-fueled vehicles. However, exposure to some of these sources can simply be eliminated or reduced through use of cleaner less-polluting products or avoidance of some sources. The objective of this control measure is to increase awareness of these types of sources and to educate parents, teachers, administrators, and children of cleaner less-polluting choices to reduce children's exposure to harmful air toxics.

Implementation Approach

Educational Material Development

The AQMD staff will develop educational brochures for parents and educators that identify sources of toxic air pollution that may be harmful to children, such as diesel exhaust from idling diesel buses; gasoline exhaust from idling cars; diesel exhaust from portable diesel generators used for school events such as carnivals or sporting events; and lead paint from buildings. Brochures will also explain associated health problems resulting from both short and long term exposures, such as eye and respiratory irritation, asthma, and lung damage from exposure to diesel exhaust and neurological damage from lead paint.

R*ecommendations to Reduce Exposure to Toxics*

In addition, this control strategy will include recommendations to keep children safe from

exposure to toxics by providing a list of safe pesticides, school supplies, other consumer products, and toxic-free cleaning products through AQMD's "Clean Air Choices" certification program. This measure will include recommendations regarding the benefits of carpooling, clean-fueled school buses, and ideas for safer walking routes to avoid certain types of toxic emitting businesses such as gasoline stations, rail yards, active construction sites, and busy highways.

OUTREACH-05
Advocating Toxic-Free Choices (All TACs)

Measure Objective

- *Educate the public and increase awareness of ways to minimize or avoid toxic exposure through brochures and online Community Health Bulletins on TACs*

Implementation Approach

- *Use several approaches including Community Health Bulletins, AQMD website enhancements, and brochures to proactively disseminate information to the public on health concerns from TACs and avoiding or minimizing exposure*

Background

People are exposed to toxic air contaminants on a daily basis from a variety of different pollution sources and chemicals. Some types of pollution sources are not as well known to the general public, such as living near a freeway or exposure to mercury from handling a broken fluorescent light bulb. This measure seeks to better inform the public of sources of toxic air contaminants and their health impacts, so the public can make more informed decisions to protect themselves and their families.

The public may or may not be aware of potential exposure from such activities as refueling their cars, breathing fumes from diesel trucks, exercising outdoors during episodes of poor air quality, or handling broken fluorescent light bulbs. In addition, the public may not be aware of exposure to toxic air contaminants from nearby industrial sources, roadways, and ports. The objective of this measure is to increase awareness of these types of sources and educate the public so they can make better informed decisions.

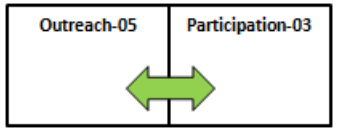
Implementation Approach

This measure will be used in conjunction with the Enhanced Community Meetings (Participation-03) to provide a more proactive approach to educate the public regarding exposure to toxic air contaminants and ways to minimize exposure. Several approaches will be used to educate the public and increase awareness of ways to minimize or avoid exposure to toxic air contaminants.

Community Health Bulletins and AQMD Website Enhancements

Community Health Bulletins on specific TACs will be developed. The health bulletins will be posted on the District's website and accessible via links on the MATES III Carcinogenic Risk Interactive Map. The public will be able to use the MATES interactive map to find out which TACs are contributing to the cancer risk in a specific area and how those TACs can impact the air quality in their community. The Health Bulletins will include information regarding individual

Related Measures



TACs, including a summary of health effects associated with the TAC, potential sources of the TAC, and suggestions for simple actions residents can take to help reduce their exposure. Health Bulletins will help to raise community awareness of risks associated with TACs and will provide practical actions that can be taken to minimize exposure.

Communities near Pollution Sources
Communities that are imbedded amongst industrial and commercial sources and/or freeways and busy highways have unique air quality challenges. The AQMD staff will develop other materials that will provide advice to community members on how to minimize exposure and steps they can take to help improve air quality in their neighborhood, such as scheduling outdoor activities during non-business hours or choosing routes for walking or biking that avoid areas of highest exposure.

Other Educational Materials
The AQMD staff will develop a brochure with suggestions for avoiding or minimizing exposure, such as not standing near the nozzle when refueling automobiles; using electric rather than gas-powered gardening equipment; avoiding exposure to idling diesel trucks; and proper disposal of hazardous household items such as batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, and electronics. Another educational brochure could provide the public with suggestions on avoiding or minimizing exposure to air toxics when selecting a place to live. Practical ideas for residents to ask about their residence may include questions regarding proximity to freeways or major roads; proximity to industrial facilities that emit toxic air contaminants; the age of the house; and whether lead paint and/or asbestos building materials are present. This information will enable residents to assess general air quality in and around their prospective new home and identify potential air quality hazards. Other opportunities to disseminate these messages to the public could include public service announcements on radio, television, the AQMD website, and AQMD telephone line “hold” messages.

AGENCY-01
Promoting Better Land-Use Decisions

Measure Objective

- *Provide additional tools for local governments to be more proactive and make better informed land-use decisions*

Implementation Approach

- *"Proximity Matters" advisory to planners*
- *Siting requirements in source specific toxic rules*
- *"Reverse" CEQA Analysis for Sensitive Land Uses*
- *Outreach and training*
- *Early consultation for new projects*
- *Preliminary site assessment*
- *CEQA project tracking*

Background

Through its Intergovernmental Review (IGR) program, the AQMD staff comments on other lead agencies' California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects. The AQMD staff reviews and provides comments on the adequacy of the air quality analysis and mitigation measures in the CEQA document. The AQMD staff also informs lead agencies about incompatible land uses where sensitive receptors, such as schools and residences, may be exposed to toxic air contaminants. The AQMD staff often references the California Air Resources Board's "Land Use Planning Handbook: A Community Health Perspective" which recommends siting distances for sensitive receptors and various land uses. For example, designing a project with a buffer zone between sensitive receptors and freeways can substantially reduce the exposure to toxic air contaminants. As shown in Figure 3-1, the cancer risk is significantly reduced by distancing receptors 1,000 to 1,500 feet from the freeway.[2] Once a land use decision is made and the project is built, reducing the exposure to neighborhoods or communities to toxic emissions becomes more difficult. The AQMD staff believes that the CEQA process can be a preventative approach to inform lead agencies about incompatible land uses, allowing the lead agency to modify the design of the project before it is approved and built.

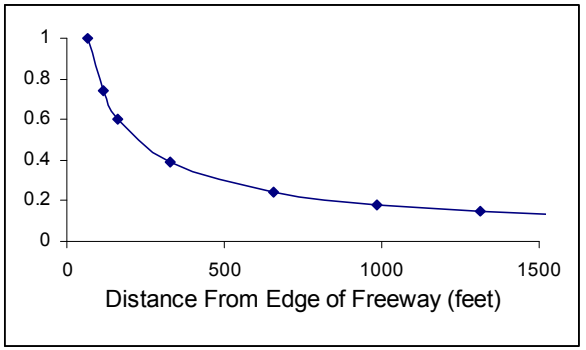


Figure 3-2: Relative Cancer Risk from Freeway as a Function of Downwind Distance

In general, CEQA requires that impacts imposed from the proposed project on the surrounding environment be evaluated. CEQA includes additional requirements for schools. CEQA requires that new schools evaluate the impacts imposed from the proposed school project on the

[2] Rochelle S. Green, Svetlana Smorodinsky, Janice J. Kim, Robert McLaughlin, Bart Ostro, Proximity of California Public Schools to Busy Roads, Environmental Health Perspectives, January 2004

surrounding environment, and the health risk at the school from hazardous emitting facilities within ¼ mile of the proposed school site and freeways and busy traffic corridors within 500 feet of the school boundary. Thus, for schools, CEQA requires that the lead agency evaluate the "outward" impacts that the proposed school imposes on the surrounding environment and the "inward" impacts that surrounding sources could impose on the proposed school.

Implementation Approach

This measure will consist of a variety of enhancements to the AQMD's existing programs to assist local government and schools to make informed land use planning decisions to minimize exposure of toxic air contaminants to sensitive receptors. A summary of these enhancements is as follows:

"Proximity Matters" Advisory to Planners

The AQMD staff will further enhance CARB's siting recommendations to add additional source categories and update recommendations if needed. An advisory document called "Proximity Matters" will be developed for planners that incorporates principles of the CARB's "Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective" and additional information to reduce exposure to toxic air contaminants. This advisory document will include technical information, in a user friendly format, regarding air toxics, health effects, and the importance of buffer zones.

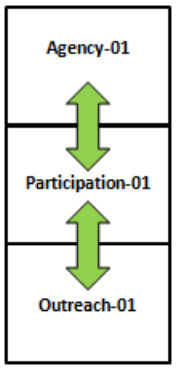
Siting Requirements in Source-Specific Toxic Rules

Some of AQMD's toxics rules and CARB's Air Toxics Control Measures (ATCMs) specify siting requirements for certain new toxic sources such as minimum distances for new toxic sources relative to sensitive receptors. The AQMD staff will continue to evaluate other toxic rules to update siting recommendations as necessary. The AQMD staff will consolidate siting recommendations from existing toxics rules for sensitive land uses and will make this information available on its website for local planning agencies, school districts, and the public.

"Reverse" CEQA Analysis for Sensitive Land Uses

Over the past few years, some lead agencies with residential development projects have conducted health risk assessments to evaluate the "inward" impacts that existing surrounding sources, such as freeways, may impose on the proposed residential development projects. This "reverse-type" CEQA analysis of the potential effects of the surrounding environment on the proposed project is currently required where impacts may occur for school projects. Other sensitive land uses, such as

Related Measures



residential developments should be required to conduct a reverse CEQA analysis. The AQMD staff will, as directed by the Governing Board at its May 2009 retreat, provide comments that request lead agencies to conduct the "reverse" CEQA analysis for sensitive land use projects.

AQMD staff will also look into using other types of health assessments and studies as possible additional information to quantify air-related health impacts from a project. Some examples include studies on air-related non-cancer health effects. In recent years, studies relating to exposure of ultrafine particles formed from vehicle tailpipe emissions along areas of vehicle traffic have been of concern. When inhaled, ultrafine particles are deposited along human airways and easily migrate due to their minute size, to the central nervous system and organs throughout the body including the heart and brain. In addition, ultrafine particles increased surface areas allow for transport of much larger amounts of toxic compounds into the body.

Outreach and Training

Although the AQMD receives about 50 CEQA documents a month, the AQMD staff estimates that about 30 percent of agencies and schools do not send their CEQA documents to the AQMD for review. The AQMD staff will inform local governments, schools, and the public about the AQMD's Intergovernmental Review program and again request receipt of local CEQA documents. In addition, the AQMD staff will host a series of workshops to educate consultants, local planners, school districts, and the public about the AQMD's role in reviewing and commenting on CEQA projects. The workshops would likely cover a variety of air quality related CEQA issues such as the different types of air quality analyses needed in a CEQA analysis, significance thresholds, calculation methodologies, appropriate emission factors, default assumptions, compatible land uses, and mitigation measures. The AQMD staff is considering issuing participation certificates for these workshops. The "Clean Communities Pledge" (Participation -01), a voluntary pledge that local cities, counties, and other government agencies can take that includes commitments to participate in various air quality training and outreach activities, can be used to encourage participation.

Early Consultation for New Projects

The AQMD staff will more actively encourage early consultation with local governments and schools to ensure that siting and design considerations can be incorporated into the proposed project in its early stages of planning. Often a lead agency will consult with the AQMD staff

during the CEQA review period after the design of the proposed project is well established. Early consultation allows more flexibility to design a project to minimize potential exposure to air toxics.

Preliminary Site Assessment
When the AQMD staff receives a request from a school district to identify hazardous emitting facilities, the AQMD staff identifies all permitted facilities and does a physical inspection of the area to identify non-permitted facilities and area sources that may potentially emit air toxics or have odorous operations. The AQMD will look into developing a service available to local governments where staff would conduct a preliminary site assessment for a sensitive land use that would identify permitted facilities within ¼ mile of the proposed project and provide a list of past complaints and violations in the area. AQMD staff will also conduct a visual inspection of the area surrounding the proposed project to identify potential non-permitted sources that may adversely affect sensitive receptors. This type of service would require a fee for AQMD staff time and material. Criteria will also be developed to prioritize and accept site assessment requests. Because this type of program is very resource intensive, the AQMD staff is recommending implementation as a pilot program for a period of 12 months to ensure that existing resources are sufficient and to assess the effectiveness of this service.

CEQA Project Tracking
There is also the possibility for development of a web-based geographic information system (GIS) map displaying selected areas and concentrations of emissions sources that are undergoing the CEQA review processes. This tool can be used by the AQMD and other agencies and local governments to track development of new projects and geographically see trends in developments such as increases in warehouses in specific areas or land use trends for siting housing developments near freeways.

AGENCY-02
Multi-Agency Coordinated Response

Measure Objective

- *Improve multi-agency communication by combining jurisdictional efforts to solve complex cross-media issues*
- *Improve agency coordination efforts to resolve air pollution related public health issues*

Implementation Approach

- *Establish an "Interagency Task Force"*
- *Establish process to address recurring issues*
- *Develop an interagency information sharing system*

Background

Public concerns regarding the environment frequently involve multi-media pollution issues which fall under the jurisdiction of several regulatory agencies. For example, if a community is concerned about odors or toxic emissions from a nearby landfill, they may require support from several agencies, including the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, AQMD, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, the local city/county government, and possibly other agencies. Efforts have been made at the state level to improve inter-agency communication, however, there is a remaining need to have a streamlined, coordinated response from multiple government agencies when multi-media environmental pollution issues arise. In addition, there are opportunities for improved communication and coordination during multi-agency responses to air quality related incidents and emergencies.

The AQMD participates in programs with other government agencies to coordinate efforts, such as emergency response for local police, fire, and health departments where sampling and monitoring support is provided for emergency events such as fires, explosions, toxic spills, and toxic gas releases at industrial and commercial facilities. Other efforts include the AQMD's Engineering & Compliance (E&C) Toxics/Waste Management unit's regular communication with agencies such as the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) where issues such as compliance, permitting and complaints are addressed. The AQMD's Engineering & Compliance unit for gasoline dispensing operations is also an active participant in a regional taskforce which coordinates fire safety, water, and air quality issues. Although the AQMD currently works to communicate regularly with some agencies, improvements can be made to establish more frequent, regular multi-agency meetings to address non-emergency air quality issues.

AQMD staff has received comments about multi-media issues that are air-related, however sometimes resolution of the issue is outside of the AQMD's jurisdiction or authority. Similarly, it

is expected that other agencies also receive complaints for issues that are within the AQMD's jurisdiction and authority. Some environmental issues may straddle several agencies or may not be the distinct responsibility of any one specific agency. Pollution issues that have multi-media impacts require coordination among various agencies. Better coordination between agencies will help to address issues raised by the public and will ensure agency efforts are not duplicative or in conflict with each other. Agency coordination is also important for emergencies such as accidental releases and fires. The participation of several agencies has sometimes resulted in duplicative efforts for sampling and monitoring which complicate resolution of the issue. Better coordination is needed in order to develop a more comprehensive solution for public health and safety issues.

Implementation Approach

The purpose of this measure is to improve multi-agency communication and coordination efforts to resolve air pollution related public health issues. Jurisdictional efforts of various governmental agencies could be combined to address complex cross-media environmental issues and provide a more comprehensive response. For air quality related issues, AQMD enforcement staff will take the lead and involve other agencies such as health and fire departments, local planning departments, CARB, and DTSC, as appropriate.

Establish an "Interagency Task Force"

Under this measure, an "Interagency Task Force" would be created with the list of participating agencies. AQMD staff will establish a list of agencies, their general responsibilities, and the name and contact information for their representative on air quality issues. This information will be posted on the AQMD website along with links to the agency websites.

Establish Process to Address Recurring Issues

To better understand specific issues raised by the public that require multi-agency coordination, the AQMD staff will take the lead to convene meetings with other agencies on an as needed basis. Public input will also be solicited. The objective of these meetings will be to gather specific, relevant information from the public regarding issues and concerns, and to develop a process to address and resolve recurring issues. Each approach to resolve issues raised may vary depending on the nature and extent of the issue and the agencies involved.

Develop an Interagency Information Sharing System

To ensure that air quality-related issues that are raised by the public to other agencies are being addressed, the AQMD staff will develop a process whereby agencies can share information with each other regarding complaints and community issues. Agencies can share public communication and complaint information received by their respective agencies, as well as monitoring and compliance information such as notices to comply, notices of violations, and settlements. This will better ensure that agencies are informed about community issues and that agencies are fully aware of compliance actions that other agencies may be implementing at common facilities. The AQMD staff can conduct periodic meetings with other agencies to discuss unresolved air-quality related issues. Action items and issues derived from multi-agency working group meetings will be reported to the AQMD's Stationary Source Committee on an as needed basis.

COMPLIANCE-01
Enhancements to AQMD's Compliance Program

Measure Objective
- *Improve compliance presence and response time*
- *Identify mechanisms to improve feedback with the public for reported incidents*

Implementation Approach
- *Increase off-hour compliance*
- *Develop a compliance feedback and tracking system for the public*
- *Agreements with other agencies to optimize compliance resources*

Background
The AQMD staff receives over 5,000 complaints from the public annually through its toll-free 24-hour 1-800-CUT-SMOG line. Complaints received range across various air-related issues such as odors, smoke, overspray, and fugitive dust. Depending on the nature of the complaint, the date and time received, and the accuracy of information provided, the AQMD, under most circumstances, dispatches an inspector to conduct a field investigation. In addition, facilities notify the AQMD via the 1-800-CUT-SMOG line of equipment breakdowns and rule-related notifications of various air-related activities (e.g., asbestos abatement activities, tank degassing, soil decontamination) which are relayed to the compliance staff for follow-up action. Compliance reports are created and data analyses are performed in order to develop facility profiles and track compliance progress.

Although the infrastructure for enforcement activities has been established by the AQMD, issues such as compliance response time, limited availability of staff to respond to complaints received associated with after hour operations, and fleeting air quality-related nuisance problems still remain. In addition, at times when a member of the public notifies the AQMD of an air-related issue, they may not always be apprised of ongoing activities such as the status of the investigation. This measure will focus on improving AQMD's current enforcement program by enhancing compliance presence, response times, investigation, and compliance feedback for the public.

Implementation Approach
Increase Off-Hour Compliance and Develop "Hot List"
Implementation approaches for this measure would include increased compliance staff presence during off-peak hours including weekends. Criteria would also be developed to proactively facilitate more focused enforcement presence. AQMD staff will look into automating notification, facility breakdown, and complaint information to field inspectors to further allow for improved compliance response time.

AQMD Staff Develop Tracking and Feedback System

The AQMD staff will also investigate the development of an enhanced compliance tracking and feedback system where the community can interact with compliance staff regarding air related issues that are assigned a tracking or case number. AQMD staff will explore development of an automated process to inform the public how their complaint was resolved to improve complaint handling and resolution. Other means to communicate with the public could include internet-based filing to serve as a central repository for certain types of air quality information. In addition, ways to integrate the latest technologies for compliance monitoring equipment and remote communication/data devices will also be researched to improve compliance effectiveness and response out in the field.

Agreements with Other Agencies

AQMD staff may also enter into agreements with other agencies and organizations for enforcement, such as the California Highway Patrol and code enforcement, to optimize the resources devoted to enforcement of air regulations.

COMPLIANCE-02
Increased Public Awareness and Participation to Enhance Compliance

Measure Objective
- *Enhance AQMD's compliance program through additional public participation in compliance activities*

Implementation Approach
- *Public education on air quality issues*
- *Outreach to improve public awareness and participation.*
- *Enhanced air quality complaint reporting.*

Background
The AQMD has adopted a sufficient number of regulations, many of which are implemented through permit conditions. An effective compliance/enforcement program is needed to ensure the intended emissions and health risk reductions are achieved. A major component of the AQMD's compliance program is field inspections where inspectors conduct visual inspections of permitted equipment, observe a facility's operations, review records, and verify compliance with permit conditions and regulatory requirements. Field inspections allow the AQMD to physically verify compliance with AQMD rules and regulations. The AQMD currently has over 100 field inspectors conducting regular inspections at over 28,000 facilities annually in the District. Facilities are inspected at various frequencies depending on factors such as facility size and complexity, processes conducted at the facility, past compliance history, and federal or state funded mandates.

The public is also a key component in the success of AQMD's compliance program. The AQMD periodically receives information from the public on air-related issues resulting from both permitted and unpermitted facilities and activities. Despite available mechanisms and pathways for public input, some air related incidents are either reported well after the fact or unreported due to a lack of community awareness of the AQMD and its role in air pollution related issues. In other cases, the public may be unclear on how to report incidents to the AQMD and the necessary information required for effective enforcement of air related issues. Furthermore, businesses have often expressed concerns that unfair business competitiveness exists between compliant and non-compliant facilities. A well informed public can assist the AQMD in identifying businesses that are operating without proper permits or air pollution control equipment.

The objective of this measure is to enhance AQMD's compliance program through additional public participation in compliance activities. The AQMD staff believes compliance efforts can be improved with assistance from the public. Although the AQMD employs a staff of highly trained, knowledgeable inspectors, increased public participation in the compliance process can help strengthen the District's compliance efforts by enabling the public to closely monitor air quality related activities in their neighborhoods. Well-informed advocates will help to identify air quality

issues in the community, make the AQMD's complaint response process more efficient by providing more accurate information, and minimize AQMD staff time spent responding to issues which may not be within AQMD jurisdiction.

Implementation Approach

Enhanced compliance can be achieved through improved public communication with the AQMD and increased outreach activities, including informing and educating the public regarding AQMD's compliance program and air quality complaint reporting and response procedures.

Public Education on Air Quality Issues

Training sessions conducted by staff on how to recognize air related problems and when to contact the AQMD would be offered to help educate the community regarding air quality compliance. The AQMD staff can also educate the public on AQMD's jurisdiction and compliance issues. Training content would include information such as: AQMD's roles and responsibilities; responsibilities of other government agencies; AQMD's rule enforcement procedures; typical sources and types of dust/smoke/odors or other air quality nuisances; air quality complaint referral process; permitting procedures; and other general air quality information. Training materials could be made accessible through the AQMD website and also at other local agency offices.

Outreach to Improve Public Awareness and Participation

A multi-media public outreach effort will be initiated to further promote the AQMD's existing air quality complaint reporting procedure (i.e., 1-800-CUT-SMOG hotline). Efforts to promote the CUT-SMOG hotline would include an increased presence on the internet, such as creating "links" on city/county and other public agency websites to the AQMD's "Making Air Quality Complaints" YouTube video, basic information on air quality complaint reporting, and directions for the public about the CUT-SMOG hotline and other complaint reporting methods. In addition, software applications for mobile devices have been developed to provide information on how to report smoking vehicles through the CUT-SMOG hotline, such as the AQMD application for the iPhone.

Enhanced Air Quality Complaint Reporting

AQMD's website would include enhanced information on various compliance and complaint reporting procedures and online filing of complaints. Website enhancements would include a "one-click complaint" feature, which allows the public to submit air quality related complaints

via a link on the front page of the AQMD's website. Other complaint reporting methods may include an air quality complaint "texting" mechanism, which would allow the public to use their cell phones to send the AQMD text messages with air quality complaint information.

Periodic Community Meetings would also be used to enhance outreach and other possible mechanisms to improve communication between the community and AQMD. To further enhance outreach efforts and to facilitate greater public awareness of environmental issues, AQMD will advocate public participation in environmental education programs, such as those funded or led by US-EPA (see the following link for resources on US-EPA's Environmental Education programs- http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/index.html)

STATIONARY-01
Lead Emissions

Measure Objective
- *Reduce lead exposure to the public from lead-related activities*
- *Comply with the 2008 adopted NAAQS for lead*

Implementation Approach
- *Action plan development*
- *Proposed Rule 1420.1 for large lead-acid battery recycling facilities and amend Rule 1420 to address smaller facilities*

Background
Adverse health effects of exposure to lead emissions include neurodevelopmental effects in children; increased blood pressure and related cardiovascular conditions in adults; and possibly cancer. Secondary lead smelting, foundries, and lead-acid battery manufacturing and recycling are examples of stationary source operations that result in emissions of lead. General aviation airports are also a source of lead emissions because the fuel used in piston airplanes and helicopters still contains lead. Reduction of lead emissions in the air from both stationary and mobile sources reduces the amount of lead deposited to soil which is an additional pathway for lead exposure.

On October, 15, 2008, the US-EPA adopted a new National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead of 0.15 micrograms/cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) to be attained no later than 5 years after final attainment designations are made. The previous standard was 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$. No later than 18 months after final designations are made, states are required to submit State Implementation Plans outlining how the standard will be achieved. Various lead use and processing operations are regulated by US-EPA, the state, and AQMD Rule 1420 – Emissions Standard for Lead. Rule 1420 applies to all nonvehicular sources of lead emissions and contains requirements for emission levels, controls, housekeeping, and monitoring.

Implementation Approach
This measure will address the new NAAQS for lead emissions. It will focus on lead emissions from all lead emitting facilities beginning with the largest lead emitters which currently may have difficulties meeting the new lead standard.

Action Plan Development
Implementation of this measure will require analysis of the impacts of the new lead standard on affected industries, which includes a review of lead emissions for all facilities that use or process lead-containing materials. AQMD staff will work with affected facilities to gather information on typical industry and facility processes/practices and develop lead emission control strategies. Implementation of this measure will include development of an action plan which incorporates additional emission control requirements, housekeeping, cleanup, and monitoring requirements to

achieve the new NAAQS for lead.

Adopt New Lead Rule, Proposed Rule 1420.1 for Large Lead-acid Battery Recycling Facilities and amend Rule 1420

The concept will utilize a two-phase approach leading to compliance with the new NAAQS. Larger facilities will be phased in first with smaller facilities to follow. Rule development is currently underway for Proposed Rule 1420.1, specifically for large lead-acid battery recyclers, the largest lead emitters, to ensure attainment with the lead NAAQS by US-EPA deadlines. Special requirements for the siting of new lead-emitting sources close to sensitive receptors will also be proposed as part of the rulemaking. A working group list including affected facilities, environmental groups, and other governmental agencies has already been established for rule development. Subsequently, an amendment to Rule 1420 will be proposed for smaller lead-emitting facilities.

STATIONARY-02
Lead Paint for Pre-1978 Structures *(Lead)*

Measure Objective
- *Further reduce lead exposure to children from renovation or demolition of existing sources*
- *Innovative approaches to reduce lead exposure*
- *Enforce new EPA standard*

Implementation Approach
- *Public outreach and online information*
- *Development of more stringent lead rule(s)*

Background
Lead-containing paint was commonly used to paint houses and other structures constructed before 1978 when lead paint was banned. The paint presents a health hazard when disturbed during renovation and repair activities. US-EPA has adopted a rule with lead standards for renovation of pre-1978 structures which takes effect in April 2010. The regulation requires notification before renovating six square feet or more of painted surfaces in a room for interior projects or more than twenty square feet of painted surfaces for exterior projects in housing, child care facilities and schools built before 1978. Contractors conducting renovations that disturb lead-based paint will also be required to be certified and follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. Young children are particularly susceptible to the neurodevelopmental effects of lead.[3]

Implementation Approach
This measure was developed because of the potential health impacts of lead exposure, particularly for children. Reduction of lead emissions from renovation activities for houses, apartments, childcare facilities and schools would also reduce the amount of airborne lead deposited to soil and water which are additional pathways for lead exposure.

Public Outreach and Online Information
The implementation approach would include education and outreach to increase public awareness of the health impacts associated with exposure to lead, particularly for children. Brochures developed under CCP measure Outreach-04 would include information on children's exposure to lead paint and the associated health effects. The AQMD website will provide links to other agency websites with information on lead paint related issues. Elements of the lead abatement certification process can be provided on the AQMD website along with a list of certified contractors.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, "Toxicological Profile for Lead," August 2007.

Development of More Stringent Lead Rules

Approaches could take the form of a program or rule to implement the US-EPA standard or require specific work practices conducted by certified lead abatement contractors. More stringent requirements including notifications for lead abatement activities and ambient air monitoring clearances upon renovation completion may be required. Additional requirements for the maintenance of lead painted building and structures where children may be exposed to paint chips or paint dust will also be considered.

STATIONARY-03
Identifying New Sources

Measure Objective

- *Proactively identify potential air toxic sources in the District through rigorous and systematic research methods*

Implementation Approach

- *Develop a multi-step approach for identifying sources emitting selected, highly toxic air contaminants involving:*
  - *Literature searches*
  - *Evaluation of rare and exotic TACs, and*
  - *Investigative monitoring and sampling*

Background

The AQMD has an extensive air toxics program covering a wide variety of sources. The AQMD also implements state ATCMs and federal NESHAPs where there is no source specific AQMD rule. In the first half of 2008, ambient air sampling conducted by the AQMD detected elevated levels of hexavalent chromium in the Rubidoux area. Extensive additional sampling and modeling traced these emissions to loading, unloading, and transferring of clinker material containing hexavalent chromium that was stored in the open at a cement plant located in Riverside. This was an unconventional source of hexavalent chromium and highlighted the need to find other unconventional sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) that may pose a significant public health risk. The objective of this measure is to proactively identify potential sources of highly toxic air emissions through a systematic scientific approach.

Implementation Approach

The following is a sample of some of the approaches and techniques the AQMD staff will use to take additional steps to proactively identify unknown sources:

- Develop a concentrated list of TACs prioritized by highest toxicity values and examine and analyze existing air quality data to identify areas with higher than average concentrations
- Literature searches of high potency TACs for unconventional uses of these TACs and verifying if there are any sources in the District that use these TACs
- Evaluation of exotic and rare TACs that may be used in the District
- Investigative monitoring and sampling in identified areas of unconventional TAC use
- Enhanced air quality data analysis, including routine air quality monitoring and targeted studies, to help identify emissions sources
- Analyze existing data, collect additional data, and/or perform testing from sources, such as the metal finishing industry, to determine if further air toxic regulation is needed

If a source or a group of sources are found that are determined to pose an elevated health risk, the AQMD staff will bring them into Rule 1402 or possibly develop a source-specific rule.

STATIONARY-04
Alternative Assessment for Use of Acutely Hazardous Materials

Measure Objective

- *Decrease the potential for adverse health impacts due to accidental releases of acutely hazardous materials*
- *Substitution of less hazardous materials at facilities where possible*

Implementation Approach

- *Conduct an alternative assessment, where applicable, during the permitting and CEQA review process to identify where less hazardous alternatives can be substituted*

Background

The Clean Air Act (CAA) addresses prevention of accidental releases of airborne pollutants and minimization of the consequences of such releases. This provides the basis for the US-EPA regulation requiring Risk Management Plans for sources that exceed certain thresholds for storage and transportation of hazardous materials, and state programs to regulate accidental releases of hazardous materials. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has jurisdiction over transportation of hazardous materials. Data from the DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration for 1998 through 2007 indicates an average of 370 vehicular accident or derailment hazardous material incidents per year, mostly highway accidents resulting in an average of 11 fatalities and 94 injuries per year and damages of approximately $50 million per year. An average of 11 serious incidents per year occurs in the AQMD. A serious incident is defined as a release of hazardous materials involving a fatality or major injury, evacuation of 25 or more persons, or a closure of a major transportation artery. Facilities located in densely populated areas transport acutely hazardous materials by railcar because it provides for increased allowable capacities and volumes. Accidental releases from these railcars could result in significant impacts in the communities they transport materials through.

Replacements for some acutely hazardous materials are available. However, they may come with tradeoffs in performance, efficiency, cost, and other environmental effects. Examples of some acutely hazardous materials include ammonia, chlorine, and sodium hydroxide.[4] The purpose of this measure is to decrease the potential for adverse health impacts due to the accidental release of acutely hazardous materials. It should be noted that the intent is not to regulate storage, transport or reporting activities that are already controlled by other regulating entities.

Implementation Approach

The implementation approach is to require the use of an alternative assessment for facilities with the goal of substitution of less hazardous materials where possible. The mechanism for the

[4]List of Acutely Hazardous Materials, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5189, California Department of Industrial Relations, April 2009 <http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5189a.html>.

assessment may take the form of modified or additional evaluation forms included during the CEQA process for the permitting of storage or handling of acutely hazardous materials, and will include evaluation criteria such as amounts and methods of hazardous materials used, stored or transported. The method will be applied on a case-by-case basis and would look into potential trade-offs while ensuring that no other environmental impacts are introduced. Substitutions have been required in some instances, however using an alternative assessment approach during permitting would ensure that substitutions could be made wherever feasible.

STATIONARY-05
Indirect Sources (Diesel PM)

Measure Objective

- *Develop approaches for reducing exposure to diesel PM from facilities with associated diesel-fueled vehicle emissions*

Implementation Approach

- *Use a multi-step approach to reduce diesel PM emissions from sources that attract diesel truck traffic*
  - *Step 1: Establish Applicability Criteria*
  - *Step 2: Develop List of Implementation Options for Diesel PM Reduction*
  - *Step 3: Compliance Plan Submittal*
  - *Step 4: Diesel Reduction Plan*

Background

The AQMD's MATES II and III studies both showed diesel particulate matter as the largest contributor to the District's cancer risk from toxic air pollutants. On average, diesel particulate, primarily from mobile sources, contributes approximately 83 percent of the cancer risk from toxic air pollutants in the District. Diesel fuel currently remains the primary fuel used for heavy duty trucks, locomotives, ships, and aircraft.

Studies have shown that the cancer risk from air toxics is elevated in communities that surround sources with diesel emissions. In 2006, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) conducted health risk assessments for 18 major railyards in the state. The results of the health risk assessments showed that nearly all of the railyards in the District had cancer risks from diesel emissions greater than 100 in a million, with the highest cancer risk from a Burlington Northern Santa Fe railyard in San Bernardino of 2,500 in a million.

Because of the potency of diesel particulate and the high diesel particulate emissions, the health risk from other facilities that are associated with diesel mobile sources, such as warehouse and distribution centers, solid waste facilities, rock quarries, airports, and other types of businesses that rely on diesel mobile sources are expected to be elevated, particularly in densely populated neighborhoods. Many facilities rely on diesel-fueled trucks to deliver raw materials and distribute product. While the vehicle trips are peripheral to their main business, they may be a significant source of diesel PM emissions and impacting nearby receptors. Currently diesel PM emissions from mobile sources that either exclusively operate onsite or go offsite are not accounted for when a facility-wide health risk assessment is done which leads to an underestimate of the health risk to the surrounding neighborhood from these sources.

Progress in reducing diesel PM emissions from truck traffic has been made through the AQMD fleet rules requiring the use of alternative-fuel vehicles, cleaner diesel vehicles, and retrofitting or early retirement of older diesel trucks. These rules only apply to diesel vehicles used by or under

contract to government agencies and only for certain uses, such as street sweepers, trash trucks, airport access, transit buses, and school buses. In addition, significant progress in diesel PM emission reductions are also expected due to implementation of CARB's regulations and DRRP which is targeting an 85 percent reduction in diesel risk on average by 2020. Even if the District achieves these reductions in diesel PM, there will still be elevated health risks from diesel PM in the District. In addition, some diesel PM reduction measures accomplished through CARB's plan and EPA regulations will take a decade or more to be fully implemented as shown in Figure 2-1 of Chapter 2.

Implementation Approach

The purpose of this measure is to reduce exposure of diesel PM emissions from facilities with diesel truck emissions including, but not limited to, large warehousing facilities, distribution facilities, delivery facilities, and rail facilities. Additionally, facilities whose business is not primarily associated with truck traffic, such as manufacturing facilities, may be included due to increased diesel PM emissions from truck traffic for deliveries of raw materials and distribution of finished products. The basic approach to this measure is to establish criteria for applicability and, for a facility that meets the criteria, provide a menu of options that can be implemented to reduce diesel particulate exposure. Implementation may be in the form of guidelines which may require working with CARB to change their guidelines on mobile sources under AB2588. This measure will be implemented in several steps.

The AQMD staff will initiate development of an indirect source rule containing an applicability criteria that will account for diesel PM emissions, exposure to diesel PM, and the proximity to residential and sensitive receptors. AQMD staff will compile a menu of options that facility operators can implement. Potential options include, but are not limited to, use of accelerated fleet turnover, minimization of truck routes in or near neighborhoods, truck idling requirements, automated truck gates, and pre-scheduling of deliveries. AQMD staff will start development of an implementation schedule for facilities to submit a compliance plan outlining what measures they will implement to reduce exposure to diesel PM emissions. A Diesel Reduction Plan will be developed based on the findings of Steps 1 and 2. Strategies to reduce diesel PM emissions may include developing an indirect source rule for diesel or requiring health risk assessments similar to the ones CARB required for the rail yards. Other possible approaches would include ways to reduce idling, traffic studies to improve the flow of truck traffic and vehicular scheduling and

operating changes. This may require faster implementation of strategies in CARB's DRRP. Incentives for facilities would be developed to voluntarily accelerate turnover of fleets switching to vehicles using alternative fuels or retrofitting with diesel particulate filters.

NUISANCE-01
Nuisance Rule (Odors/Nuisances, Possibly TACs and Criteria Pollutants)

Measure Objective
- *Enhance effectiveness of AQMD Nuisance Rule 402*

Implementation Approach
- *Evaluate Rule 402 and "Policies & Procedures on Public Nuisance Investigation"*

Background
Public nuisance issues relating to the release of air contaminants are addressed by the AQMD through enforcement of Rule 402 – Nuisance, adopted in 1976. The rule is generally a restatement of the text found in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 41700 and 41705. Air quality complaints that may result in a public nuisance situation are received through the AQMD's 24-hour complaint line (1-800-CUT-SMOG) and may be immediately dispatched to an inspector for investigation depending on the nature of the complaint, date and time received, and accuracy of the information provided. Complaints are responded to by communication with the complainant and investigation of the complaint site. Violations under Rule 402 require verification of the nuisance by the inspector with each of a considerable number of complainants (typically 6 persons from different households), and must be traced to a confirmed source. These requirements support AQMD's ability to meet the definition of "public nuisance". AQMD "Policies & Procedures on Public Nuisance Investigation" is provided in Appendix B of this document.

Although overall numbers of complaints received by the AQMD has decreased over the last decade, a need to develop public nuisance prevention strategies still exists. Federal, state and local rules and regulations continue to reduce emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants from various sources, however, eliminating public nuisance issues associated with processes at these sources remains a challenge. Affected communities experience problems ranging from odors at landfills, rendering facilities, and refineries; overspray from painting operations; and dust exposure from outdoor operations to name a few. Resolving odor related nuisances can be problematic due to dissipation of often intermittent odors prior to verification, and weather and wind conditions making it difficult to trace problems to a source. Establishing public nuisance violations can also be difficult when only a few complaints are made to the AQMD, preventing enforcement staff from concluding that it is a "public" nuisance and there that has been a violation under Rule 402.

Implementation Approach
Evaluate Rule 402 and Public Nuisance Procedures
The first step of this measure is to evaluate Rule 402 implementation and determine ways for the

AQMD staff to be more proactive in resolving nuisance issues. During this first step, AQMD staff will evaluate options of how "public" nuisance may be defined and the process to address recurring nuisance complaints. Evaluations may result in amendments to Rule 402 and "Policies & Procedures on Public Nuisance Investigation" to provide for a more systematic and prompt response to nuisance incidents. This may result in the need to amend existing rules and policies and procedures or amendments to Health and Safety Code Section 41700. In addition, the District may use legal tools, such as Orders for Abatement (administrative sanctions which can be used to require a facility to mitigate odors or other air pollution impacts), to address public nuisances originating from individual facilities. Another concept the AQMD is considering is the development of a new rule requiring facilities with recurring odor nuisance issues to submit odor management plans requiring odor control equipment or operational modifications.

NUISANCE-02
Source-Specific Nuisance Rules (Odors/Nuisances, Possibly TACs and Criteria Pollutants)

Measure Objective
- *Address nuisance issues through industry-specific rules or programs*

Implementation Approach
- *Identify persistent odor issues and develop industry-specific rules or programs to reduce odors*
- *Research for a systematic, scientifically-based odor nuisance resolution practice*

Background
Approximately 50 percent of the air quality complaints received by the AQMD involve the reporting of odor events. Some events cannot be attributed to a known source or are a product of unpredictable events such as breakdowns or emergencies. For those that are regularly associated with particular industries and processes, odor prevention may be possible through the development of rules or programs specific to industries or sources such as waste water treatment plants and landfills.

One of the measures in the 2004 Addendum to the Air Toxics Control Plan was to develop a pilot program for odor mitigation. Rule 410 – Odors from Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) was adopted in 2006 as the first AQMD rule to address odor nuisances. Combined with AQMD Rule 402 – Nuisance, a comprehensive strategy for prevention and mitigation is available for transfer stations and material recycling facilities. The rule reduces the possibility of odors from the subject facilities by requiring site-specific odor management practices. The purpose of this measure is to use this approach or other types of programs to address nuisance issues from other industries.

Implementation Approach
The first step in implementing this measure would be to evaluate odor complaints received by the AQMD to identify types of facilities or processes with odor issues occurring on a regular basis. Approaches to this measure could take the form of additional rules modeled after Rule 410 or some other type of program to reduce odors from specific sources. Requirements may include performance requirements, odor minimization plans, or community notification and reporting requirements.

Another approach currently in early development is for a new systematic, scientifically-based odor nuisance resolution practice to be developed by the academic community and the AQMD. A contract with a UCLA team of olfactory experts was recently approved to enhance AQMD's ability to better characterize nuisance odors and enhance potential mitigation measures to resolve

odor complaints. AQMD staff will look into developing new rules or policies for odor nuisances based on findings of the study.

Chapter 4: Implementation Schedule

Implementation Schedule

The CCP, like the previous air toxics plans, addresses specific sources of air toxics and nuisance. Further, it enhances compliance efforts making them more accessible, understandable, and responsive to the public. It contains elements to improve coordination with other government organizations. It also focuses on education and outreach to increase awareness of toxic exposure and better alternatives for the public and schools. In order to address these highly impacted areas and their unique circumstances, an integral part of the CCP is a community-based approach which provides an opportunity for community input and focuses on the cumulative impacts of individual communities and neighborhoods. Due to the varied scopes and complexities of each measure, full implementation of the CCP will depend on AQMD staff resources and availability of members from the community and other governmental regulatory entities. Table 4-1 lists all the measures of the CCP along with a schedule describing when specific actions for each are proposed to begin. As this Draft CCP is revised to final draft, information will be added to this chapter concerning resource requirements.

Table 4-1
CCP Measures Implementation Schedule

Measure	Title	Proposed Action and Implementation Date
Community-01	Community Exposure Reduction Plan	Phase 1 – Mid 2010 Phase 2 – Early 2011 Phase 5 – Mid 2011
Community-02	Community Guidance for Reducing Air Toxic Exposure	Begin development of CERP guidance process– Mid 2010
Community-03	Greening Communities Through Accelerated Toxic Emission Reduction Projects for Existing Sources	Identification and prioritization of disproportionately impacted areas – Mid 2010 Begin assessment of funding sources – Mid 2010 Implementation of emission reduction projects – Ongoing beginning after Mid 2010
Participation-01	Clean Communities Pledge	Develop Clean Communities Pledge and outreach for participation – Middle of 2010

Table 4-1
CCP Measures Implementation Schedule

Measure	Title	Proposed Action and Implementation Date
Participation-02	Clean Schools Pledge	Develop Clean Schools Pledge and outreach materials – Mid 2010
Participation-03	Enhanced AQMD Community Meetings	Begin enhancements to AQMD community meeting format – Late 2010
Outreach-01	Clean Air Toolbox for Local Governments, Communities, and Schools	Develop "Proximity Matters" advisory document for planners – TBD Develop sample anti-idling ordinances and signage for idling trucks and trains - TBD
Outreach-02	Community Dialogue	Begin development of "Ask AQMD" online forum and enhancements to the MATES III interactive risk map – Late 2010
Outreach-03	"Playing it Safe" Campaign	Begin development of "Playing it Safe" Brochures – Late 2010
Outreach-04	Cleaner Choices to Reduce School Children's Exposure to Toxics	Begin development of educational materials on reducing children's exposure to air toxics – Mid 2010
Outreach-05	Advocating Toxic-Free Choices	Begin development of health bulletins and brochures identifying air toxic sources – Mid 2010
Agency-01	Promoting Better Land-Use Decisions	Evaluate feasibility of providing a preliminary site assessment service for land use planners – Mid 2010 Remaining implementation items – Late 2010
Agency-02	Multi-Agency Coordinated Response	Establish list of participants for the Interagency Task Force– Mid 2010 Remaining implementation items – 2011
Compliance-01	Enhancements to AQMD's Compliance Program	Late 2010
Compliance-02	Increased Public Awareness and Participation to Enhance Compliance	Early 2011
Stationary-01	Lead Emissions	Currently in progress
Stationary-02	Lead Paint for Pre-1978 Structures	Early 2010 – Outreach development

Table 4-1
CCP Measures Implementation Schedule

Measure	Title	Proposed Action and Implementation Date
Stationary-03	Identifying New Sources	Late 2011
Stationary-04	Alternative Assessment for Use of Acutely Hazardous Materials	Early 2012
Stationary-05	Indirect Sources (Diesel PM)	Step 1 – Mid 2010 Step 2 – Mid 2011 Step 3 – 2012 Step 4 – 2013
Nuisance-01	Nuisance Rule	Evaluate Rule 402 for options to define “public nuisance” – Mid 2010 Promulgate amendment of Rule 402 – 2011
Nuisance-02	Source-Specific Nuisance Rules	Identify and evaluate nuisance source types – 2011 Look into developing new odor rules or policies – 2012